FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONFERENCE CONDEMNS CHINA

LD021238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place in Prague on 27-28 February among representatives of the World Peace Council, the International Democratic Women's Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Organization of Journalists, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Christian Peace Conference. The meeting was held at the invitation of the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

They discussed the serious situation in Southeast Asia brought about by China's armed aggression against Vietnam. All the organizations unanimously condemned this aggression, which is the outcome of the hegemonistic and militaristic policy pursued by the Chinese leaders and which constitutes a grave threat to world peace, and the security and independence of all peoples. All the participants at the Prague meeting are convinced that the Vietnamese people, with the support of all progressive and democratic peace forces in the world, will once again be victorious in their struggle for independence, just as in the past when they put an end to U.S. imperialist aggression.

WFTU LEADER WELCOMES BREZHNEV SPEECH IN SUPPORT OF VIETNAM

LD051148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the international solidarity conference with Vietnam, scheduled for 6-8 March in Helsinki, Enrique Pastorino, the secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) stated that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam [words indistinct] establishing a wide and active solidarity movement with the heroic Vietnamese nation. The federation [word indistinct] the United Nations, demanding immediate action aimed at stopping the aggression.

We welcome with satisfaction, said Pastorino, the firm and decisive stand of the Soviet Union in face of Beijing's aggression. This stand was stressed again in the speech by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

NARODNA ARMIYA ANALYZES YEMENI CONFLICT

AU061242 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Ivan Undzhiev "Weekly International Review"]

[Excerpt] At the beginning of this week troops of the Yemen Arab Republic carried out an attack against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] that marked the beginning of a new border conflict in the southern part of the Arab Peninsula between two neighbor states. The fighting has been going on for seven days and is not stopping, thus even more exacerbating the already existing high tension in that part of the world.

The armed attack by North Yemen against the PDRY is a continuation of the bad traditions of that country's aggressive policy against its neighbor. Such actions are not new but have precedents and they have been denounced on several occasions by the worldwide progressive public. Despite this fact, the ruling circles in the Yemen Arab republic, instigated by the imperialists and the Arab reaction, continue to rely upon such methods as the only means for settling the complicated problems of this area.

It is true that as a result of the British colonial policy in the recent past a single people are forced today to live in two separated states. Instead of contributing to a just settlement of problems in the interest of the people, the Yemen Arab Republic has become the champion of the selfish interests of imperialism in one of the strategically important areas of the world and a promoter of reactionary policy that is dangerous to peace and is inspired from abroad. As a result of this the PDRY has been, since the very beginning of its existence, for as long as a decade, subjected to numerous conspiracies, provocations, and overt interventions from the north. We do not forget the dramatic events that occurred last summer in both Yemeni states: In San'a', the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, under unknown circumstances, Col Ahmad Ghashmi, the president of the country who had come to power less than a year ago after the assassination of his predecessor, Col Ibrahim Hamdi, died as the result of an attack on him. Only two days later, a coup was attempted in Aden by Salim Rubayyi Ali, the former chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, who received what he deserved.

Once more the question arises, as many times before: Who is interested in maintaining a state of tension and insecurity in this area? It is no secret to anyone that the "oil route" passes through the Bab el Mandeb Strait. However, according to strange logic, imperialism, the United States in particular, sees the progressive regime of the PDRY, which on several occasions has proved its peace-loving policy of good neighborliness, a threat against the movement of this valuable raw material. All conspiracies and provocations can be traced back to the CIA and NATO. We must note that the "services" of reactionary Arab regimes greatly contribute to the implementation of the treacherous imperialist plans. Egypt now has joined Saudi Arabia and the Yemeni Arab Republic. The Cairo press is trying to present the Yemeni conflict as "part of the communist plot against the entire Arab world" and to describe the PDRY as a "communist base." It is not necessary to have particular foresight in order to see behind these masked insinuations the sharpened appetite of President as-Sadat, after the events in Iran, to transform his own country into a base for U.S. imperialism.

According to the latest news, the governments of the PDRY and the Yemeni Arab Republic have reached a ceasefire agreement which should become valid today. The leaders of the two countries reportedly adopted the decision on the ceasefire after mediation by representatives of Syria and Iraq.

The Organization of Afro-Asian Solidarity resolutely denounces the actions of the reactionary, imperialist forces which are trying to involve the people of Yemen in a bloodshedding war that contradicts the interests of the two Yemeni states. [paragraph continues]

After the monarchist regime in Iran was overthrown, the position of the United States in the Middle East was shaken. Worldwide imperialism is trying to take advantage of the newly created hotbed of tension in order to inflict a blow upon the Arab national liberation movement and to liquidate the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen, as well as to transform both Yemeni states into a place d'armes for the defense of its own interest.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL COOPERATION TALKS WITH U.S. END IN SOFIA

LD061640 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar, BTA--The third session of the Bulgaro-USA Economic Council concluded its work here today. "In my view we did a lot of useful work at this meeting of ours. The economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and the United States are good and the opportunities are still better and bigger. I hope the unexplored opportunities will be explored and utilized", said Mr Atanas Ginev, leader of the Bulgarian delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, upon signing the final document on the session.

On March 5 and 6, 1979, the Bulgarian and the U.S. delegation exchanged information on the economic potential of the two countries. The possibilities for economic, industrial and commerical cooperation were reviewed.

The two sides are unanimous that in the future more attention should be paid to long-term cooperation in industry and trade. Wishes were expressed to step up joint economic work in third countries. Measures were outlined to promote contacts in electronics, mechanical engineering, agriculture, the chemical industry, etc.

The U.S. part of the Bulgaro-U.S. Economic Council is represented by 12 companies and banks. Mr William May, chairman of the administrative board of the American Can Company, heads the delegation.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, received Mr William May.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKISH DELEGATION HELD 6 MAR

AU062006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Talks between a Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a Turkish delegation led by Hikmet Cetin, deputy premier, took place on 6 March at the Krichim official residence. The delegations reviewed the implementation of the agreed trend on developing mutual economic cooperation signed during the 1978 visit to Bulgaria of Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's premier. A number of practical measures on further accelerating the development of the Bulgarian-Turkish economic relations were noted. Ecmel Barutcu, Turkey's ambassador to Bulgaria, also took part in the talks which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

BCP CC HOLDS PLENUM ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS 2-3 MAR

AU061145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Report on BCP Central Committee plenum held at the Boyana Residence in Sofia on 2 March 1979]

[Text] Yesterday a plenum of the BCP Central Committee opened at the Boyana Residence, dealing with the question of perfecting the socialist labor organization and planned leadership of agriculture.

In addition to members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, members of the bureau of the central auditing committee of the party, members of the BNAU permanent board, first secretaries of okrug party committees and chairmen of okrug people's councils executive committees, who are not members of the BCP Central Committee, secretaries of okrug party committees on agriculture, deputy ministers of agriculture and food industry and of other branches closely linked with agriculture and food industry, chairmen of frontranking agro-industrial and industrial-agrarian complexes, general managers of state economic and scientific-production trusts, rectors of higher educational institutions and directors of basic scientific-research institutes in the agricultural and food industry sectors, outstanding leaders of production links in agriculture, high-ranking workers of the party Central Committee apparatus and others participated in the plenum.

Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, read a report to the plenum.

The following comrades took the floor during the discussion on the subject: Dimitur Dimitrov--BCP Central Committee candidate member, hero of socialist labor and first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug party committee; Grigor Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry; Petur Kolev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, leader of a brigade on industrial production from Beglezh Village, Pleven Okrug, and hero of socialist labor; Petur Ganchev, secretary of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyuben Glogov, director of the Nikola Pushkarov Institute of Soil Research and Programming of Yields; Georgi Kardashev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Silistra Okrug committee; Kostadin Slanev, chairman of the Preslav agro-industrial complex and hero of socialist labor; Khristofor Ivanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the BCP Okrug committee in Razgrad; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; Kiril Kralev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, hero of socialist labor and director in chief of the Plovdiv scientific-production complex; Vladimir Sandev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee; Belcho Belchev, minister of Finance and BCP Central Committee member; and Nikifor Miroleskov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the agro-industrial complex in Bregovo, Vidin Okrug.

The plenum continues its work today.

BTA Comments on Plenum

AU061455 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU

["New Economic Mechanism in Effect"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar, BTA--Our economic correspondent S. Stamov comments:

The BCP CC plenum held on March 2 and 3 of this year on the matters of improving the socialist organization of labour and the planned management of agriculture is of extraordinary importance for the entire further development of the Bulgarian economy. Its decisions directly affect more than one million farmers and the formation of nearly one quarter of the national revenue. The new economic mechanism in agriculture will have an impact on all the remaining spheres of the economy and export. In the years to come similar changes will be due in construction, transport and the other national economy branches.

In actual fact the decisions of the plenum on maximum compliance of the activity of the economic organizations producers with the requirements of the socialist market, mean the specific translation into life of the principles approved at the national party conference held last spring in Sofia. According to the final statement to the plenum by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, it is a question of a further development and qualitative improvement of the organization and management of the production, buying and supply.

The previous way of centralized planning led to details which, on the one hand, restricted the initiative of the economic figures and, on the other, made feasible the omission of main points such as structure, proportions, major balance, specialization and normative basis. Now the planning has become more democratic through restricting the number of compulsory indices. In the future the economic organizations will independently work out all the remaining plan indices and sections. Granting the economic organizations the right to independently determine what, how much and under what circumstances to produce, creates the preconditions for finding out optimum decisions, for the most efficient utilization of the already built up big material base, for a most economical expenditure of the finances, the material and labour resources.

The other main point of the new mechanism is the reinforcing of the commodity-money relations. There is already a preliminary guarantee of the realization of production for the compulsory deliveries. For all the remaining produce the makers will agree with the purchasing organizations or will directly sell in the trade network. The contracting system will be applied also in the relations between producers and their suppliers of utilities, machines and materials. Combined with the employing of the self-sustainment principle, the free contracting of sales and supplies is in full conformity to the scheme for distribution of the aggregate social product in the socialist society, as developed by Karl Marx in the "Criticism of the Gotha Programme". This means applying to the full the principle of labour remuneration subject to the quantity and quality of labour involved and its efficiency.

The readjustment of labour organization and the planned management in Bulgaria is necessitated not by some mistakes and weaknesses which have been made. To the contrary, this has become feasible only thanks to the great successes obtained by the national economy, to the higher stage of socio-economic development reached. In this sense the present changes are called upon to meet the increased possibilities, to promote the further enlarging of the production scale and intensification, to help the still faster transfer of technological progress and to deepen the vertical integration between the raw material base and the processing industry.

## Decision on Agricultural Policy

LD061628 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar, BTA--"In working out and implementing the Leninist agrarian policy the Bulgarian Communist Party has always been guided by the concept that advanced socialist agriculture is a necessary condition to ensure progress throughout the Bulgarian economy and to raise steadily the living standard of the people", reads the decision made at the plenary session of the BCP CC, held here on March 2 and 3, 1979, and published today.

It is said in the document that in short historical period the Bulgarian Communist Party has succeeded in solving one of the most difficult tasks of the socialist revolution--the agrarian reform on a socialist basis. A reliable material and technical foundation has been laid for it--the basic funds rose from 1,940,000,000 in 1960 to 7,425,000,000 leva in 1978. The agro-industrial complexes sprang up and strengthened as qualitatively new type of socialist rural-economic organizations.

The plenum of the Central Committee emphasized that the consistent transfer of agricultural management onto an economic basis was an objective necessity. This was made neces ary because of the increased scope and intensification of agriculture, because of the accelerated rates at which scientific and technological progress has been transferred into practice, because of its ties with the other economic branches which grew even more complicated, because of the concentration and specialization which grew deeper and far-reaching and because of the vertical integration with the processing industry.

The BCP CC regards that the setting up of a qualitatively new form of management has already ripened into a necessity. The National Agro-Industrial Union will rally all the economic organizations within the system of the national agro-industrial complex, including the scientific servicing, the engineering and research activity, the purchase, the supply, the marketing and trading as well as other servicing and auxiliary enterprises.

"In order to obtain a maximum economic effect from the administrative reform on an economic basis, the main principles and decisions for the improvement of agricultural management shall be applied in regard also to the food industry, the farm machinery building, the foreign trade and other activities within the framework of the national agro-industrial complex", the document reads. The same principles and concepts will be made use of in the improvement of management in the other branches of the economy.

The BCP CC points to the results as the chief criterion in assessing the work of the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, namely the abrupt rise in the agricultural output and the improvement of its quality and effectiveness.

In the sphere of the scientific and technological progress the plenum focused attention on the fuller utilization of the new conditions for the introduction of principally new decisions which are to bring about multiplied economic and financial effect in agriculture. A key trend in the scientific transfer into agriculture in the near future will be the solution of the grain and fodder as well as the animal husbandry problem. It is stressed in the decision that the improvement of the administrative mechanism in agriculture creates exceptionally favourable conditions for the solving of the socioeconomic problem in the Bulgarian village at an accelerated rate and is consistent with the requirement of comprehensive development of conurbations as basic territorial, administrative, political and economic units.

Formation of Agro-Industrial Union

LD061636 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar, BTA--"The setting up of the National Agro-Industrial Union in Bulgaria has as its chief task to increase the volume and to improve the efficiency and quality of the agricultural output with a view to meeting the home demands to the maximum and to augmenting the foreign currency resources of the country", reads the "Basic Principles in the Setting Up of the National Agro-Industrial Union" submitted here today for publication.

The document was adopted at the March 2 and 3 plenary session of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

These goals the union will attain by transferring scientific and technological progress in practice at accelerated rates, by further developing the principles of concentration and specialization, by constantly raising the structure of production, the assortment and the quality of agricultural produce up to the standards of internal and external market, by further improving the planning and management of production and economic activity and by the planned social development of working teams.

In its nature the National Agro-Industrial Union is a new type of economic complex the members of which (the economic organizations) are rallied into a voluntary economic union on the basis of reciprocal profit while retaining their economic and legal independence.

The congress is the union's supreme administrative body. It convened once in five years. A special congress can be convened if decided by the Central Council of the union or on the request of not less than one-third of the union's members.

The Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union governs the entire work of the union in between congresses and convenes once a year at least.

The Executive Committee is an executive-administrative body of the union's Central Council and it is charged with the direct management of the entire production and economic work of the union.

The members of the National Agro-Industrial Union, situated on the territory of one county, form a county agro-industrial union. Respectively it is governed by the administrative council of the county union.

Specialized organizations and enterprises can be set up with the central and the county councils of the National Agro-Industrial Union to carry out work common for the union members, such as engineering and development, production, building, transport, supplying and trading tasks. Such organizations and enterprises shall not be members of the union and as such they shall function on the self-sufficiency principle.

It is stressed in the document that the measures currently undertaken by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian state, to effect a better utilization and intensified action of the economic posts in the management of agriculture do not only create the necessary socio-economic conditions, but also require new forms and methods in the management of the economic activity of the national agro-industrial complex. The setting up of the Agro-Industrial Union is precisely the form which had been needed.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR--A 1979 protocol on mutual exchange of goods between the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and the Soviet Ministry of Trade was signed tonight. On the Bulgarian side the protocol was signed by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, and on the Soviet side by Petr Kundrashov, deputy minister of trade. Georgi Karamanev said that among other goods "Bulgaria will import from the Soviet Union washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and many other goods--technical and textile products and so forth--as well as a number of foods." Petr Kundrashov said that "the protocol covering the trade exchange will amount to 19 million rubles." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Mar 79 AU]

VIENNA REPORTS ESTABLISHMENT OF CHARTER 77 AID FUND

AU061412 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Czechoslovak Charter 77 civil rights movement has set up an aid fund to support the dependents of persecuted or jailed members. The fund is being administered by three former spokesmen of the organization: Jiri Hajek, Ladislav Hajdanek and Vaclav Havel. According to statements by Charter members the means for the fund originate from a Swedish donation.

According to reports from Czechoslovak emigree quarters in Vienna, the health of regime critic Jiri Lederer, who was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment in 1977, has deteriorated considerably. Recently he was allegedly refused medical treatment.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO SPAIN

Opening Remarks

LD06211 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, 6 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Spain at the invitation of his Spanish counterpart Marcelino Oreja Aguirre.

Minister Chnoupek stressed after arrival that this is the first visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to Spain since 1919, and said that Czechoslovakia sees the visit as an expression of the new favourable atmosphere developed in Europe after the Helsinki conference.

He pointed out that Czechoslovakia welcomed and fully supported the new road embarked upon by Spain and diplomatic relations were established in February 1977.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed satisfaction with Czechoslovakia-Spanish cooperation over the past two years, but added that there still exist further possibilities of expanding the cooperation. Czechoslovakia wants to promote political dialogue with Spain, as well as relations in culture and other fields.

Minister Chnoupek underlined the importance of the coming Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. He voiced the conviction that identical views on many international issues will be expressed in his talks with Minister Oreja, mainly as regards struggle for peace and detente disarmament anti-colonialism, and the like.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed his belief that the talks will not only be beneficial to both countries, but that they will contribute to the further promotion of the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and the world.

Aguirre Meeting

LD062116 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, 6 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek started today talks with his Spanish counterpart Marcelino Oreja Aguirre on relations between their countries in various spheres and their prospects.

Both countries attach great importance to the further development of friendly relations in the interest of both peoples, in the interest of consolidation of peace and international detente. The two ministers stressed mainly the importance of developing political dialogue at various levels.

They pointed out expansion of economic and trade contacts on the basis of the agreement of December 1977 and voiced the conviction that these contacts will be heightened also by the agreement on international road transport which will be signed during Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit. Ministers Chnoupek and Oreja agreed that cooperation between their countries in the cultural sphere, mainly education, medical services, tourism, exchanges of artistic ensembles and soloist, is exceptionally important and voiced the conviction that it will continue to further develop. They expressed interest in wider cooperation the sphere of literature, translations and publishing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPEK'S VISIT TO CUBA

Domenech Meeting

LD021234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the Council of State and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has received Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the party's Prague municipal committee, in Havana. They exchanged views on possibilities for the future development of Czechoslovak-Cuban trade, economic, scientific and cultural relations.

Cuba Departure

LD051252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Municipal Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague municipal party committee, returned to Prague today from an official friendship visit to Cuba. In Havana, the delegation met with leading party and government officials of the Cuban Republic and leading representatives of the capital city. The delegation familiarized itself with life in Havana and the city's plans. According to Bohumil Nemec, secretary of the Municipal CPCZ Committee and member of the delegation, the visit has contributed to the intensification of cooperation between the party and government bodies of the capitals of both states. The talks culminated in the signing of an agreement that sets out a number of issues that will be tackled jointly. Prague will contribute, not merely from the experiences of its internal party and ideological work, but also from its efforts in dealing with the complicated questions of housing construction, transport systems, the maintenance of housing, and so on. Further delegations from Prague and Havana will deal with specific issues and problems.

DELEGATION TO MEXICAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION DEPARTS

LD062244 Prague CTK in English 2025 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--The Czechoslovak delegation which attended here the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) left here for home today. Before their departure, the members of the delegation which was headed by Deputy Premier Matej Lucan met with Mexican Minister of Education Fernando Solana.

RUDE PRAVO ON AZCARATE'S REMARKS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU211405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "Notes": "Awkward Aftermath"]

[Text] For months prior to August 1978 all mouthpieces of anticommunist propaganda engaged in a vociferous campaign against the international assistance rendered to the Czechoslovakia of 19 years ago. Perhaps the initiators of that campaign believed that, as in biblical times when the gates of Jericho collapsed to the sound of horns, their own trumpeting would produce a kind of political earthquake. However, the sound of trumpets lured out into the streets of certain Western capitals only a small handful of ultrareactionary rabble, accompanied by small handfuls of Trotskyites and Maoists and a few renegades like Pelikan. Instead of the expected thunder, only an insignificant fart was produced.

The disappointed mini-Brzezinskis [Brezinkove] are therefore trying to arrange at least for some aftereffect, since things had turned out so awkwardly for them last year. For this they invited--from as far away as Spain -- Manuel Azcarate, ZVV [meaning not known] member of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], who willingly granted the British monthly ENCOUNTER an interview in which he churlishly attacked the Soviet Union and our party, saying that they had prevented "the progressive evolution of socialism" in Czechoslovakia, which is "quite clearly the only Western country in the Eastern camp." The sallies made by Azcarate were such that the DAILY TELEGRAPH called them "until now the sharpest criticism of Soviet Russia by a Eurocommunist spokesman."

Azcarate's pronouncements are not as interesting as the fact that, although the interview is not to appear until next week, it was being quoted as early as Tuesday [13 February] by all kinds of newspapers, radio stations and press agencies. In other words, it is obviously an action organized in advance and directed from one center. It is really not difficult to guess to whom and to what Azcarate has lent himself. Azcarate was not elected at the congress into the smaller PCE leadership, although he strongly sought to achieve this, because many Spanish comrades quite rightly suspected him of harboring contacts with the local reaction.

This interview, which is a kind of painful aftermath of the anticommunist campaign of last year, indicates that his contacts reach even further.

BILAK BIDS FAREWELL TO SED DELEGATION

LD021106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the workers of the SED Central Committee at the close of their stay in Czechoslovakia.

The delegation was headed by Gisela Glende, member of the SED Central Committee and departmental head of the party Central Committee. Present at the reception was Jaroslav Molek, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Gert Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

PEACE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HELSINKI FOR VIETNAM CONFERENCE

LD052330 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Mar (CETEKA special correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee arrived here today to attend an international conference of solidarity with Vietnam, taking place on March 6-8.

The delegation is headed by Dr Fedor Gulla, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and deputy chairman of the Slovak National Front.

The conference will be another important event of world public support for Vietnam against the Chinese aggression. The main organizers of the conference are the World Peace Council and the Finnish Peace Committee, in cooperation with a number of political, public and international organizations.

HENG SAMRIN INTERVIEWED ON CAMBODIA'S SITUATION

AU041402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Bohuslav Borovicka's interview with Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation and President of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, in Phnom Penh on an unspecified date: "Successes of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] In the former royal palace in Phnom Penh Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Cambodian People's Republic, has granted an interview to Bohuslav Borovicka, RUDE PRAVO's special correspondent.

[Question] The KNUFNS Central Committee and, following its establishment, the People's Revolutionary Council adopted a program concerning an accelerated normalization of life in the country. How is this program being fulfilled and which tasks would you cite as the most urgent ones?

[Answer] After its election the KNUFNS Central Committee adopted an eight-point program of the most urgent tasks, which were further elaborated in the program of the new government, following liberation. The first and most important of the many tasks was to enable the people, who had been hauled away from the cities during the rule of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime, to return to their homes. Following the liberation of the country, the people's government created the conditions for this. As you have seen, many have already returned or are returning. However, we must also help them to repair their destroyed and deteriorated dwellings. We are striving with all our might to insure a tolerable standard of living for the people, something that was out of the question during the past 3 years. As far as the former residents of Phnom Penh are concerned whom Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's regime ousted from the city to the countryside, we will insure their return to their homes as soon as possible, when the conditions in Phnom Penh are ready for them. The people's revolutionary forces overthrew the reactionary regime and insured stability and internal security in the country. But in some areas the people's security is still being threatened by the remnants of the forces of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime who hiding in the jungle and putting up armed resistance.

Great attention must also be devoted to other tasks connected with the normalization of life in the country, such as insuring sufficient quantities of foodstuffs for the population, the reestablishment of schools and the like.

[Question] How have the wide strata of the Cambodian people joined in the process of the country's restoration and what course is the establishment of local organs of people's power taking?

[Answer] To create a structure of revolutionary organs in the country and to establish people's committees is one of the most important tasks of the KNUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council. Organs of people's power have already been established in most villages, districts and provinces or are being gradually established at this time, many people are participating in this activity. The Cambodian people enthusiastically support the program and the political line of the People's Revolutionary Council. These days this is being manifested, for example, in the work effort that is being exerted in ending the harvest of the rice crops and in preparing the fields for the coming period.

[Question] What can you say about the consolidation of the Cambodian People's Republic's international position and about the government's next plans in this sphere?

[Answer] The People's Revolutionary Council and all people of our country have welcomed the normalization of relations between Cambodia on the one hand and Vietnam and Laos on the other hand, which took place after the overthrow of Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's reactionary regime. We want to live in peace and without conflict with all neighboring countries. We are consolidating our freedom and independence. We respect the freedom and independence of other states and believe that this will lead to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding among all states in Southeast Asia. The Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council is ready to establish diplomatic relations and build ties of friendship with the socialist countries and other states.

[Question] Czechoslovakia was one of the first countries to recognize the new people's revolutionary government in Cambodia. How do you view the development of relations between our countries and what would you like to convey, through RUDE PRAVO, to the Czechoslovak people?

[Answer] I would like to make use of this opportunity to thank--on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Council and the Cambodian people-- the government and the people of Czechoslovakia for the support given to our people and their struggle. We are happy that we will be able to build and develop friendly relations between our countries. Through your paper I would like to send sincere greetings and wishes for many successes to the leading representatives and people of Czechoslovakia. Also in the future we shall do everything to further develop and deepen friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Czechoslovakia.

CTK REPORTS HANOI AIR-RAID SHELTERS BEING RESTORED

LD061145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] In Hanoi today certain safety measures are being carried out, measures that have been introduced by the city's people's committee. Among them is the restoration of air-raid shelters, abandoned after the end of the U.S. war. A representative of the city's people's administration told the special CTK correspondent, Vaclav (Bervid), that there is not the slightest reason for concern, for this involves rather a preventive, safety measure, the fact is that no one in Vietnam underestimates the military strength of the Chinese aggressor, just as a few years back no one underestimated the strength of the U.S. aggressors. They, too, were defeated, however.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS CALL FOR YEMEN'S UNIFICATION

AU021600 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 1 Mar 79 p 2 AU

["From a communique" on the 22-26 February visit by a CSSR's Socialist Youth Union Central Committee delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]

[Text] At the invitation of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union [YSYU], an official delegation of the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] Central Committee led by its Chairman Miloslav Dockal, paid a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] from 22 to 26 February 1979. The visit took place at a time when the victory and the progressive accomplishments of the people and youth of democratic Yemen are being consolidated. These accomplishments are due, in particular, to the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the completion of the first 5-year plan and holding the country's first general elections, on the basis of which the people's Supreme Council has been created. The SYU delegation expressed great appreciation of the victories achieved by the country's people and youth. During its stay, the SYU Central Committee delegation was received by Omar Riyad al-Akbari first secretary of the YSYU Central Committee.
The two delegations also held talks. The delegation was also received by 'Ali Nasir Mohammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo member and chairman of the Presidential Council. The YSYU expressed appreciation of the SYU successes accomplished under the CPCZ's guidance in building an advanced socialist society and in the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of the Second SYU Congress. The YSYU also expressed appreciation for the SYU's role in the efforts for cooperation with all progressive youth organization in the interest of strengthening peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. The two organizations stated that the progress achieved in the sphere of the relaxation of tension throughout the world is the result of the peace policy conducted by the socialist countries led by the USSR, the result of the united struggle of the world's democratic and progressive forces and of the national liberation movement. The two sides exchanged views on the current situation in the Middle East, condemned Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, the Camp David separate agreements. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the PLO. The two sides exchanged views on the development in the region of Yemen as well as on the Yemeni people's struggle against imperialist interference in their internal affairs and against thwarting the Yemeni people's efforts for unification. The SYU delegation condemned the imperialist reactionary plans against the progressive PDRY regime. It supports the PDRY's peace policy, the unification of both parts of Yemen and the Yemeni people. The two sides emphasized the necessity of providing further moral, political and material support to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The two sides expressed full solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in their construction of a peaceful, socialist society, and condemned all external attempts at violating that country's sovereignty, and demand that the PRC Government withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory.

RUDE PRAVO CITES PRESENT SIGNIFICANCE OF COMINTERN

AU051328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] The great merit of the communist international lies in rearing the communist parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. It always taught these parties to see, and to take into account, above all the interests of the international workers class, to act in the spirit of international unity and solidarity, to coordinate the individual actions and to grant each other effective assistance. It showed them how to proceed, in fighting for the common class aims, from the knowledge of the specific conditions and traditions of the individual countries and nations.

The communist international devoted great care to the high ideological-political standards of individual parties. It conducted an unappeasable struggle against the penetration of bourgeois ideology into its ranks, against a social-democratic conciliatory attitude toward the bourgeoisie, against reformism and petit bourgeois adventurism. At the same time it resolutely opposed dogmatism and sectarianism and taught creative approach to Marxism-Leninism and to its implementation in the policy of communist parties.

At present the international communist and workers movement operates under conditions which are considerably different from those in the times prior to World War II. A world socialist system has emerged, with the Soviet Union at its head. The forces of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism are achieving great successes, whereas imperialism has lost a number of positions it had formerly held. The great upsurge of the workers movement, the disintegration of the colonial systems of imperialism and emergence of dozens of new independent states--all this is accompanied by the significant successes of the communist movement.

On the basis of the resolution of communist parties, the communist international was dissolved in May 1943. But this does not mean that by doing this the individual parties disrupted mutual relations and began to operate independently. Under new historical conditions they also created for themselves new forms of ties and contacts, new forms of exchanging information and experience.

Today the stances of the individual communist and workers parties are being unified and the political actions coordinated at bilateral and multilateral meetings, regional conferences and international consultations. In the spirit of Lenin's legacy, the international communist movement is finding forms of international contacts and of international solidarity which correspond to the historical conditions and needs.

The CPCZ highly appraises the revolutionary legacy of the communist international and is consistently implementing it as part and parcel of the international communist movement in its battle for socialm and peace.

The communist international has fulfilled its task. It is its historic merit that created conditions for turning the young communist parties into strong revolutionary formations, capable of leading the workers class and broad masses of other working people toward the final victory, toward the constantly valid values. The lasting legacy of the Comintern includes endeavors for an ideopolitical unity of the world communist movement and the common battle for common aims--that is, proletarian internationalism.

HIGHER PRODUCTION OF GRAIN CROPS REQUIRED

LD062150 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 3 Mar, CETEKA--Domestic agricultural production meets 90-92 per cent of the total consumption of essential foodstuffs, which ranks with the highest in Europe.

The growing demand for meat, milk and eggs places high demands on crops production, but thanks to the socialist system of agriculture, good prospects exist to reach self-sufficiency in grain production in which constant increases are recorded.

While the average harvest of wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize was 5.6 million tonnes a year in 1934-1938, and 9.4 million tonnes in 1971-1975, the yearly averages in 1976-1978 were in excess of 10 million tonnes of grain. Hectare yields rose from the prewar 1.67 tonnes to 4.09 tonnes in 1978. Higher yields will be the only way of raising production in the years to come, because grain fields account for 55 percent of the total area of farm land, which is the upper limit in view of the need for other products and correct rotation.

About 75 percent of the harvested grain is used as livestock feed, so that the highest possible effectiveness must be aimed at. More than one million tonnes of grain are fed to livestock without prior processing into feed mixtures, so that a loss of about 200,000 tonnes results. For this reason, production of mixed feeds is to be raised to more than 7 million tonnes by 1980.

Also important for the further development of agricultural production are fodder grasses. Meadows and pastures account for almost 25 percent of all farm land in Czechoslovakia, and the harvest did increase by 6.8 percent in 1971-1975, but in the same period, livestock production rose by 19.3 percent, and the lacking voluminous fodder had to be replaced by grain. One of the main tasks of Czechoslovak farmers is to raise the production of fodder grasses to 14.4 million tonnes by 1980. (The yearly average in 1976-1978 was about 12 million tonnes).

LENART, OTHERS VISIT TRNAVA COOPERATIVE

LD070023 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Eugen Nemeth, deputy minister of agriculture and food, visited today the Mier agricultural cooperative in the Trnava district.

HRUSKOVIC PRAISES, CRITICIZES METALLURGY MINISTRY

LD070050 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A political-economic aktiv of leading workers from Slovak enterprises of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering was held in Nove Mesto nad Vahom today. Attending the aktiv was Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Zdenek Pucek, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Jiri Poslt, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee. Minister Pucek said that the ministry fulfilled the basic tasks in 1978 in the sphere of production, the utilization of production, investment development and other areas. A considerable growth in the volume of production and high dynamism in exports was achieved. Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic noted in his contribution that in the last 10 years a significant development of the national economy has been achieved and a notable contribution to this has been made by the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. He also pointed to phenomena which are spoiling the final effect of the labor performed. He mentioned, above all, the failure to observe the planned range of goods, the irregularity of construction and delayed commissioning of new capacities.

VECERNIK REPORTS 'CALAMITOUS' SITUATION IN PAPER MILLS

AU021410 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 28 Feb 79 p 1 AU

["ZAR"-signed article in the column "Topic of the Day": "Paper Worth More Than Gold"]

[Excerpts] The Sovcepa [Slovak Paper and Pulp Mills] General Directorate is sounding the alarm: Its largest producer, the Sturovo South Slovak paper and pulp mills, has a daily production shortfall of more than Kcs1 million. This is a huge sum representing one half of its daily production. What has caused this literally calamitous situation, not only in this enterprise but in virtually all larger paper and pulp mills in Slovakia?

The cause is the extraordinarily harsh winter in January. The unfavorable weather not only affected transportation and thus the regular deliveries of used paper for production needs but had another impact as well--the long school recess. The 3 weeks of unplanned holidays together with the 2 weeks of Christmas vacation caused a 5-week break in the collection of waste materials by school children and the result is dismal. Not only Sturovo, the largest consumer of used paper, but also the Harmanec paper mill and the Ruzomberok North Slovakia paper and pulp mills are running at only 50 percent of their capacity. This means that the production of toilet tissues, gummed and wrapping paper, roof and insulation construction materials and corrugated boards and cardboards is radically limited, to say nothing about the tense situation in exports...

The paper-cellulose industry is experiencing a hard test. It is capable of processing 38 railroad cars of used paper a day but only half of this number is reaching the unloading stations. Production shortfalls amounting to millions are increasing perilously.

HONECKER, BRAZILIAN CP LEADER HOLD DISCUSSION IN BERLIN

LD070032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party led by its secretary general, Luis Carlos Prestes, for a cordial conservation. During the conversation, Luis Carlos Prestes gave an account of the internal situation in Brazil and the tasks of the Brazilian Communist Party at the present time. He said the U.S.-monopoly-inspired "Brazilian model" for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship leads to the uninhibited exploitation of the working people and a national sellout to the international monopolies. Last year there was a great upsurge of activity in the mass movement against the military regime and the political and social deprivation of the working people. Strike action by the working class was on the increase. They were becoming more organized and more aware. The opposition forces in all classes and sections of Brazilian society were becoming more influential, as shown in the latest elections.

Prestes said that Brazil's communists were intensifying their efforts to create a broad democratic alliance of all the opponents of the military dictatorship. They were resolutely fighting for democracy, an amnesty for all political prisoners, persecuted persons and patriots in exile, and for the observance of human rights. Convening a constitution-making assembly and drafting a constitution for the country's democratic rebirth was proposed to all opposition forces.

Luis Carlos Prestes thanked Erich Honecker for the close solidarity of the SED and GDR people with the Brazilian communists' firm struggle.

Both politicians held a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation. They described the ending of the arms race--intensified by NATO--through effective steps to limit, reduce and eventually completely eliminate weapons of mass destruction as the most urgent task. Both parties regard the proposals contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states as a program for military detente acceptable to all states and peoples.

Erich Honecker and Luis Carlos Prestes emphasized the extreme urgency of appropriate steps designed to end the reactionary terror in Latin America and to save the lives of many political prisoners and people who have disappeared. They strongly condemned the Beijing leaders' criminal aggression against Socialist Vietnam, instigated with the approval and support of the United States and other imperialist powers. They called for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces of aggression from Vietnam and expressed the firm solidarity of their parties and peoples with the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Erich Honecker and Luis Carlos Prestes concurred on the necessity for strengthening and consolidating the ranks of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They agreed to deepen cooperation between the SED and Brazilian Communisty Party. Erich Honecker emphasized that the SED will continue by the side of the fraternal Brazilian party in firm solidarity.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of complete agreement. It was attended by SED Politburo member Herrmann Axen and Aristeu Nogueira, member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party.

PREMIER STOPH RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD062148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Tuesday GDR Premier Willi Stoph received Vietnam's ambassador to the GDR, Hoang Tu. During the cordial meeting an amicable exchange of views took place in conformity with the friendship treaty between the GDR and Vietnam on further developing bilateral relations. Willi Stoph briefed the ambassador on extensive additional aid for Vietnam, based on the active solidarity of the GDR people. He affirmed the GDR's solidarity with Vietnam in its struggle against Chinese aggression.

Ambassador Hoang Tu gave an account of the Vietnamese patriots' successful struggle against the Chinese aggressors. He handed over (?a copy of) the appeal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam of 4 March and briefed his host on President Ton Duc Thang's appeal. Ambassador Hoang Tu expressed deeply felt gratitude for the GDR's all-round support and solidarity aid for the people of Vietnam. Willi Stoph thanked him for the briefing and handing over the document.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER SPEAKS AT MOSCOW LUNCHEON

AU021625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Toast of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at Moscow luncheon given in his honor by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 28 February]

[Text] Permit me, esteemed Andrey Andreyevich, to cordially thank you once more for the friendly reception and hospitality shown to us. Yes, our traditional exchange of opinion is again equally harmonious and fruitful. It will help make the coordinated foreign political actions of the socialist states more effective. The Crimea agreements of the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the SED and CPSU, Comrades Erich Honecker and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, specify which tasks of cooperation have to be solved by our parties and states in fulfillment of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress.

Permit me, esteemed Soviet comrades, to cordially congratulate you on your successes in building communism. The new space flight of Soviet cosmonauts is conspicuous proof of them. We are particularly pleased to be able to experience how the forthcoming elections for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are being prepared with new impressive working feats of the Soviet people.

The GDR working people, all our people are devoting all their energy and skill to making the 30th anniversary of their state a worthy demonstration of achievements of socialism on German soil. The space flight of the GDR's first pilot cosmonaut at the side of the Soviet comrades is both an outstanding and symbolic event in this respect. Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy demonstrated fraternity in outer space. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of October 1975 also provides the basis for this, both for the present and for the future.

When the Soviet Union 30 years ago called the establishment of the GDR the turning point not only in German history, few people were aware of the significance of these words. Today, however, socialism on German soil has become an unalterable reality. [paragraph continues]

Only those who are blind to the facts refuse to acknowledge this reality. No kind of 'pan-German or all-German dreams" can hush this up. The German-Soviet friendship was, is and remains the mainstay--or, if you like, peace doctrine--of our state. Being deeply grateful, dear Andrey Andreyevich, we will never forget the CPSU's and the Soviet people's decisive contribution to the establishment and growth of our republic.

At the border of two world systems our people can reliably fulfill its fighting task--this is how we conceive our task--because it is always acting as an ally of the USSR, as part of the community of fraternal socialist states.

Our visit to the country of Lenin is taking place at a time when the international reputation of the Soviet Union and of the socialist states closely allied with it, and its influence on the international development are visibly and constantly growing. The decisive impetus for peace, disarmament and social progress comes from the Soviet Union and its Leninist foreign policy.

The November session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states has clearly mapped out the road to a safe world. The followers of the course of detente, the man in the street, all peoples have welcomed the fact that the Moscow declaration has emphatically affirmed the determination to do everything to prevent a relapse into the times of the "cold war" as is aimed at by the imperialists, and to halt the material preparation of a new "hot" war.

These days the Beijing rulers--blinded by anticommunism, indeed by hegemonism--have resumed the imperialist aggression against Socialist Vietnam that had failed long ago. They boast of making what they call a "punitive expedition." History reveals the origin and meaning of this term. It also shows the fate of those who assume the right to punish others.

We condemn this impudent, shameless and dangerous attack against the peace-loving Vietnamese people. Beijing's big power chauvinism in Asia is unmasking itself as a torch of war for mankind. To extinguish it is the duty of all those to whom peace is dear. We are fulfilling this commitment in compliance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has emphatically reaffirmed this in the past few days.

During its just completed visit to four African countries, the GDR party-government delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker was able to see for itself that the forces of socialism, of progress and of peace have taken firm root on the African Continent. The days of the racists' rule in Namibia and Zimbabwe are numbered; in South Africa the struggle against the apartheid regime, against exploitation and oppression is reaching its decisive stage.

The people's revolution in Ethiopia and Afghanistan and the victory of the peoples masses over the shah's regime in Iran are narrowing imperialism's scope of action. The unity of the anti-imperialist forces across continents is undoubtedly the best guarantee for overcoming racism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for social progress and for the establishment of a peaceful world.

The GDR supports the striving of the peoples of the Middle East for shaping a secure life free of the danger of war, free of Israeli occupation and threat, and free of imperialist interference. Camp David, and any separate agreement--as everyone can see for himself--offer only sham solutions which perpetuate the Middle East conflict and make it a hotbed of war threatening world peace.

For the communists the strength of the socialist alliance to defend peace and thus the socialist achievements is the foremost concern. Thus the GDR will continue to do everything to strengthen this alliance, at the side of the Soviet Union and other fraternal states.

I thank you once more, esteemed Comrade Andrey Andreyevich, and all comrades of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, for the steady comradely cooperation. We wish you further great successes in international work for the benefit of socialism and peace.

FISCHER, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR SIGN CONSULAR AGREEMENT

LD070016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Austrian Ambassador Dr Hans Walser, today signed a governmental agreement on consular matters. Both sides said that it would deepen their treaty relations and further the consolidation of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and cultural field.

ADN DIRECTOR GENERAL MEETS HENG SAMRIN IN PHNOM PENH

LD032226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, (ADN correspondent)--Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), has paid tribute to the solidarity of the party and state leadership as well as the whole country of the GDR with the liberation fight of the Kampuchean people. Heng Samrin discussed this in a friendly talk with Guenter Poetschke, director general of ADN, who is now on a visit to Phnom Penh.

In the course of the discussion Samrin briefed Poetschke on the grim legacy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship overthrown by the revolutionary forces in January of this year, as well as on the great efforts made by the people's power in rebuilding the country and normalizing life. He referred to the inestimable value which the solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries, among them the German Democratic Republic, as well as all other progressive forces in the world represented in this situation for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Heng Samrin said that the revolutionary forces of Kampuchea are filled with great joy that the GDR, just as during the time of the liberation struggle, is also today giving firm support for rebuilding the country. Hence he feels the need to convey to the GDR people his most cordial greetings.

Guenter Poetschke is in Phnom Penh at the invitation of Chay Saphone, the director general of the Sapordamean Kampuchea (SPK) Agency, newly created by the KNUFNS. The heads of the two agencies agreed on the development of comprehensive cooperation, to which end an agreement will be concluded shortly between ADN and SPK. As the first solidarity gift ADN presented the fraternal Kampuchean agency with camera equipment and film material. The ADN director general also had a cordial meeting with Keo Chanda, member of the People's Revolutionary Council and minister of information, press and culture.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER HOSTS PARTY ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU021631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch "Cocktail Party in Berlin"]

[Text] Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Main Staff, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on 28 February on the 23d anniversary of the founding of the National Peoples' Army [NPA]. Present at his invitation were Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the NPA Political Main Administration, and other deputy national defense ministers; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact to the NPA. Also present were NPA general and officers and military attaches.

SWAPO BERLIN OFFICE URGES END TO IMPERIALIST INTERFERENCE

LD061440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The imperialist states--the United States, Britain, the FRG, France and Canada--must stop interfering in the decolonialization process in Namibia. The above is demanded in a statement published in Berlin by the office of the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, which is accredited in the GDR. The statement says that these countries continue "to strengthen the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist and colonialist South Africa."

The attempts at placing the South African occupational troops and the liberation forces of SWAPO on the same level are rejected as being unjustified. SWAPO would defend the legitimate interests of the people of Namibia against any threat. The inclusion of troops from NATO states, which support the racists, in forces of the United Nations is seen as such a threat.

WEEKLY REVIEW DISCUSSES PLAN LAGS, WOMEN'S DAY, SPRING FAIR

DW070920 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 4 Mar 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] By the end of February many plants from all bezirke reported that they had eliminated the backlogs caused by adverse weather conditions and had caught up with their plan targets. The workers at the cold-rolling mill in the Ost metallurgical combine, Eisenhuettenstadt, reported fulfillment of the plan and the complementary plan for the 2 months, in accordance with the promise of the metallurgical workers in the letter to the Central Committee. For the first time since the start of operations of the Schwarze Pumpe combine 15 years ago the gasworkers achieved continuous output of more than 14 million cubic meters of sewage gas daily for a period of 10 consecutive days. This is an outstanding feat, for roughly two-thirds of the sewage-gas production in the GDR comes from the Schwarze Pumpe combine.

At the Warnow shipyard in Rostock the 100th deep-sea freighter was turned over to the Soviet Union Monday. The 4,500 workers of this shipyard thus fulfilled their February plan. The 2,000 employees of the Germania enterprise, Karl-Marx-Stadt, reported plan fulfillment for the month and set goals on the fulfillment of the quarterly plan. The 106th airconditioned sleeper left the final assembly hall of the Goerlitz railroad car construction plant on schedule Wednesday. I have a whole stack of such gratifying reports from all industrial branches. They clearly reflect the zeal with which the working people in the enterprises are endeavoring, we might even say fighting, to prevent any backlogs and to fulfill the plan under all circumstances, especially in consideration of the international situation in 1979.

If not all enterprises have lived up to their plan targets by the end of February after the disturbances caused by the weather, then this is no call for criticism. The conditions in the invidual enterprises are quite diversified. In underground construction, for example, and in the enterprises working in three shifts, lags incurred cannot be eliminated easily or quickly. Efforts to this end will be continued in these enterprises in March.

On Thursday next week we will be observing Women's Day. Perhaps this day dominates our thoughts now more than in previous years because we have observed the 100th anniversary of the book entitled WOMAN AND SOCIALISM, and on this occasion reconsidered what we have accomplished in the 30 years of the GDR's existence with respect to the equal rights of women. Well, we have accomplished a lot. The point that matters is that we have not only created the legal, moral and ideological preconditons for the equal rights of women but also the material preconditions for enabling the women to harmonize vocation and family life in daily life. In our country it is possible to be a mother and to have a vocation at the same time.

What is important in the material preconditions is the fact that our socialist society relieves the women increasingly of child care duties. I would like to sum up this special benefit on the basis of the latest figures: A total of 6,100 nurseries in the GDR offer accommodation for 260,000 infants up to age 3; the number of places increases by about 10,000 a year. This means that 58 percent of the children up to age 3 can be accommodated in nurseries today, most of them in day nurseries, but many of them also in week nurseries and permament nursery homes. More than 90 percent of the children aged between 3 and 6 years are accommodated in kindergartens.

In doing this, demands of mothers with regard to the establishment of kindergartens have been completely fulfilled, and with regard to nurseries they were fulfilled in part. The increasing birth rate, however, entails increasing demands. This social method of child care is complemented by meals served in schools and by day schools. Some 75 percent of pupils eat meals served at school. In other words: Mothers who are at work know that their children are getting a good, warm meal at lunchtime and that they are taken care of in the afternoon.

These facts and results cannot be assessed highly enough, if you compare them on an international level as well. According to my information, we are first in all four areas: nurseries, kindergartens, meals served in school and day schools. We can be proud of that result on Women's Day in 1979, in the Year of the Child, and on the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Naturally, such a network of social institutions for children requires considerable expenditure on material as well as personnel. It is excellent that 77 percent of all pupils eat in schools. But about 30,000 people are involved in cooking and distributing this food for schools, most of them women. In nurseries and homes about 73,000 women are employed, 54,000 women are working in kindergartens, and 35,000 fully employed women are working as educators in day schools. This makes a total of about 200,000 women. They are working to permit more than 4 million women to follow their professions as free of problems as possible and under humane conditions. We are doing that much for women working in their professions because we believe this is necessary because of their equal rights and for the development of their personalities. All this is sufficient evidence that we have created lasting and basic social regulations for working women which improve their living conditions. We know that this progress creates new problems and conflicts with which we must all cope together. March 8 is supposed to be not just a day for congratulating the women, but also a day making it possible to alleviate the life of a woman.

Next Sunday the Leipzig Spring Fair will open. Last week preparations for the Leipzig Fair were in full swing. As always shortly before the opening of a fair, artisans and mechanics are busily at work in the 22 halls of the fair and in 16 fair houses in the center of town, setting up stands and exhibitions. Snow and melting snow do not promote this kind of work, but you must say that the people of Leipzig in past weeks have made considerable efforts to remove the masses of snow.

Many expectations are linked with this fair in the foreign trade situation which is tense for all countries. State Secretary Dr Beil last week was negotiating in Paris with French Prime Minister Barre; it was agreed to double the foreign trade volume between both countries in the next years. Special areas of attention are the production of trucks, the chemical industry, electrotechnology and electronics. Both sides want to continue negotiations at the Leipzig Spring Fair; France again will be one of the most important exhibitors. Other capitalist industrial countries, too, will come to Leipzig with representative offers and significant economic representatives.

Among developing countries, India will show a particularly great exhibition. Negotiations held on the occasion of Erich Honecker's visit to India opened the doors for extending the exchange of goods between India and the GDR. The GDR industry made preparations for the spring fair with many new high-quality products. Many of our new combines will be introducing themselves at this fair.

TRAFFIC INSTALLATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH WEST BERLIN

LD061348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--Representatives of the GDR Ministry for Transport and the West Berlin department for construction and housing initialled today an agreement on changes in traffic installations in the southern region of West Berlin. The after agreement is signed and comes into force, the railroad installations at the Potsdam and Anhalt freight stations will be abolished. Instead, new railroad installations will be constructed in the southern part of West Berlin. The construction of the new installations will take place on the basis of corresponding plans prepared by the GDR Ministry for Transport and it will be carried out and financed by the Senat of West Berlin. The agreement also provides for certain street and construction projects in West Berlin to be carried out at the same time.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALVARO CUNHAL'S VISIT

AU051415 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Communique issued on the 1-3 March Budapest visit of Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to Hungary between March 1-3.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had talks with Alvaro Cunhal. The secretary general of the PCP met Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC. Present at the meetings were Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the MSZMP, CC, and Adelino da Silva, member of the PCP CC.

In the course of the negotiations mutual information was given on the two parties' situation, activities and current tasks, and views were exchanged on the relations between the two countries and two parties and on topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

The representatives of the MSZMP expressed the Hungarian communists' solidarity with the struggle carried on by Portuguese communists, in unity with other progressive forces, for defending the revolutionary achievements, freedom rights and democratic order, for improving the financial and social situation of the masses of people, for social progress and Portugal's national independence.

Alvaro Cunhal stressed that the Portuguese communists highly value the successes attained by the Hungarian working people, under MSZMP leadership, in building an advanced socialist society. These successes, the socialist achievements that have been accomplished, make an important contribution to the struggle of the Portuguese working people.

The representatives of the MSZMP and PCP reaffirmed the two parties intention to contribute actively to the continued development of bilateral relations in every field. They underlined that to preserve world peace is a vital issue for mankind. They noted with satisfaction the results attained so far in international detente, especially in peace, security and cooperation in Europe. They pointed out that imperialism is stepping up efforts to halt the advance of the forces of peace, independence and social progress, is attempting to put obstacles in the way of the policy of detente, is stirring up the armament race and the cold war atmosphere, interferes in other peoples' internal affairs, and applies the means of intervention and aggression against independent states and peoples fighting for liberation.

To combat the efforts of the international reactionary forces, it is of vital interest for every people to reduce military tension, and to stop the armament race and especially the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. They confirmed the two parties' stand in favor of peace, international detente, general and full disarmament, in compliance with the positions of the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties. For this end they are ready to continue to cooperate with other progressive-democratic and peace-loving forces.

The representatives of the MSZMP and the PCP condemn most resolutely Chinese armed aggression against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic which is endangering not only the peace of the Indochinese countries but also that of the whole world and demand its immediate discontinuation and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory. They voice the conviction that Vietnam, enjoying extensive international support, is curbing the Chinese aggressors and defending the country's independence and sovereignty. The Hungarian and Portuguese communists insure support and solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in its just fight.

The two fraternal parties expressed their solidarity with the countries, peoples and movements struggling for democracy, national independence and social progress and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

The talks confirmed the identity of the parties' views on the situation of the international communist and workers' movement. Starting from the fact that every party is determining its policy independently and in line with its country's national particularities, the representatives of the MSZMP and the PCP attach especially great importance to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The MSZMP and PCP wish to contribute in future as well to the vital target of realizing the cooperation and joint actions of all anti-imperialist forces. The talks were conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the two parties' contacts.

MSZMP SECRETARY KADAR CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar's visit to the Soviet Union, see the East Europe section of the 6 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MTI REPORTS FORMATION OF NEW PARTY IN IRAN

LD061322 Budapest MTI in English 1158 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI)--Lajos Pietsch, MTI's special correspondent reports from Iran: The dissolution of the forces and groups in the revolutionary drive continues in Iran as more and more differences emerge. An occasion for this was provided also by the commemoration of the 12th death anniversary of Mohammad Mosaddeq, one-time prime minister. From the National Front, an alliance of the national bourgeoisie, called National Democratic Front, got separated with the objective of realizing the demands of all progressive forces. The well-known lawyer, Hedayat Matin-Daftari, the grandson of ex-Premier Mosaddeq, announced formation of the new alliance, outlining the front's 11-point programme. The front claims staging a referendum should be held only to proclaim an end to the monarchy, instead of deciding on an Islamic republic, and this referendum should clearly be separated from the one on the future constitutional form of governing. This latter referendum has to be postponed--suggests the National Democratic Front--until the whole nation has thoroughly discussed the issue. The group is sharply criticising the Provisional Government and accuses it with "seeking by all means the consolidation of its own power and lost contacts with the people." It urges for setting up a sort of people's control council of all strata of the society, workers included, to supervise the government's activities. The group calls for ensuring the freedom to operate for all political parties, trade unions and alliances. (Since its 30 days in office the Bazargan government has not touched upon this question.) Further demands are: To stop the economic oppression of workers and peasants, to ensure the right to self-determination for various ethnic groups in Iran, to discontinue discrimination against women and to set up a committee for working out the future constitution.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S ELECTION SPEECH

MAGYAR HIRLAP

LD041855 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 4, MTI--The world has never been short of regional conflicts and the coexistence itself of irreconcilable social systems is not easy. However, it is by all means a new phenomen requiring still long studying that a country, calling itself socialist, a world power with the biggest population, has launched armed aggression [words indistinct] imperialism against a socialist country. This also accounts for the special attention being paid this week to the analyses on international issues made in the pre-election speeches by Soviet leaders, first of all Leonid Brezhnev's speech on Friday surveying every major foreign political issue in a sober-minded way focusing on advance, writes the editorial in the Sunday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Then the editorial notes that Brezhnev stressed in his speech that the policy of the present Beijing leadership endangers mostly world peace and he also warned that the most topical task has not changed: To curb the armament race and to avert the danger of a nuclear world war continue to be the main targets. And in this the United States is inevitably the major partner, states MAGYAR HIRLAP, adding that:

"This idea can be linked to Jimmy Carter's statement made at the press conference following Deng's visit when the President voiced the United States' and China's differing responsibilities for maintaining world peace. Underlining the importance of SALT Leonid Brezhnev has practically stressed the equal weight and responsibility of the two superpowers. By when can the signing be expected? I hope, in the near future, said Brezhnev. And although the military value of the agreement (because of the dragged-out negotiations and the speedy progress of war technics) is much discussed, its psychological significance is beyond doubt. The accord confirms again the truth that in the nuclear era peaceful coexistence is the only form possible for developing the relations between the two big powers," states, among other things, the editorial.

NEPSZABADSAG

LD061210 Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI)--"The international public expected Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the end of last week with keen interest. The international situation, strained owing to the Chinese aggression, accounted greatly for this"--writes a commentary in the Tuesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG, the HSWP's central newspaper.

Then the article states that in his speech Brezhnev linked the resolute demand for ending the Chinese aggression with the firm stand in favor of continuing the policy of detente. Maoist Chinese leaders' policy aims at making impossible to carry on detente. "They are seeking to broaden by all means the differences between the Soviet Union and the United States, with the purpose of not only making impossible the settlement of the disputed issues but to provoke conflicts"--notes the commentary and it adds that: "This was the aim that has led them also when starting aggression on Vietnam that nothing can justify".

"Those reading carefully the speech by the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and thinking about its content and tone will understand that Beijing's calculations are entirely mistaken. The Soviet Union is not conducting its policy according to adventurers' script, its prime goal is peace, firm international security. If representatives of the ill-famed military-industrial complex, the American, European and Chinese advocates of cold war hope for the events to get in a fatal direction, the Soviet Union has been working and continues to do so to prevent the above. Realistic-minded statesmen of leading capitalist powers also realize this, take it more or less into consideration or sometimes clearly appreciate it. And the world's peace loving peoples--amongst them the Hungarian people--which condemn and label the Chinese aggression, are confident hearing Leonid Brezhnev's well-considered and wise speech, a resolute stand in support of Vietnam waging fight, against the aggressors and their backers and for protecting peace".

"In line with its internationalist policy, the Soviet Union resolutely warns of the consequences of continuing the aggression, takes concrete measures to back up the victim of the aggression, the allied Socialist Vietnam, and at the same time it makes new steps in the interest of peace and international detente. These are the two inseparable sides of the one and the same policy."

"Now, when extremist Western propaganda is stepping up anti-Soviet and anticommunist slandering campaign, it is of special importance to underline the truth: If there is peace and there will be peace, it is due to the strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, to their firm wish for peace not yielding ground to the aggressor and not making concessions for them", points out the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES BANGLADESH, ZAMBIAN ENVOYS

LD022356 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI)--Abul Ahsan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, as well as Peter Lesa Kasanda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic or Zambia, left Budapest (?today). Prior to their departure the ambassadors were received on a farewell call by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MTI: PRC'S 'LESSON' TO VIETNAMESE BACKFIRES

LD061315 Budapest MTI in English 1145 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 5, (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's Beijing correspondent reports:

Beijing newspapers carry on the front page the Chinese Government's declaration published on Monday evening by the XINHUA news agency saying that after the 16-day invasion the withdrawal of Chinese divisions from Vietnam's territory is to start. The Beijing leadership gave no answer either in its earlier or present statements to the important question what had actually been the reason for launching an aggressive war against the Socialist Vietnam. Judging from the Chinese chiefs' contradictory statements, the military and political targets of the 16-day war called "defensive counter-attack" have been modified on several occasions until the world could learn that it is not simply "to teach a lesson" to Vietnam what is concerned here, but more than that.

Competent Chinamen revealed to certain Western journalists that, apart from the obvious military failure, the action against Vietnam has proved to be successful politically because China "has punished" not only Vietnam but the Soviet Union, the United States and the whole Western world, too. According to their argument by not intervening in favour of Vietnam the Soviet Union displayed, quote, weakness. And from this the United States and the Western world may conclude that not the reconciliation but the policy of strength has to be applied against the Soviet Union.

Observers regard such arguing extremely dangerous and fully irresponsible and adventurist because it supports the view that the Beijing leadership had aimed from the very beginning not merely at "punishing" Vietnam but it attempted to upset by force the existing international balance, to discontinue the trend of detente and peaceful coexistence and to touch off possibly an international crisis which opposes to each other the Soviet Union and the United States preparing to sign the SALT-II accord. In other words with the war against Vietnam Beijing gave a foretaste of the world of its global strategy and its targets dangerous for the whole of mankind.

In the views of Beijing observers the Chinese military attempt met with failure both militarily and politically. The tactics of "teaching a lesson" back-fired. Beijing got isolated internationally and was revealed to the world as an aggressor presenting dangers to world's peace and security. The international consequences and internal political effects of the failure may prompt thinking Chinese to ask whose interest has it been to kill several tens of thousands of Chinese on Vietnamese soil? And it is not difficult to forecast that for Beijing leaders such questions may turn to be the start of real reprimanding, concludes MTI's Beijing correspondent.

WESTERN OFFICIALS' VISITS TO BEIJING NOTED

LD020940 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI)--In a commentary "abettors of Beijing aggressors," MAGYAR HIRLAP deals Friday with Western politicians shaking hands with Beijing leaders.

"Three Western politicians shook hands with the Beijing leadership in foregoing days, well after the invading units of the Chinese Army had intruded into the Vietnamese territory, while on hearing of the aggression, Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee abruptly ended his China visit and returned home," establishes the Budapest daily and goes on to state:

"Like politicians from Western powers, the Indian foreign minister went to Beijing with the intention of normalizing and developing relations between his country and China, and yet he held it proper to depart abruptly demonstrating condemnation of the aggression. In comparison with the Indian minister's Beijing visit, the trips made by Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community, Eric Varley, British secretary for industry, and Michael Blumenthal, American finance secretary, form a virtual self-exposure of certain Western states' narrow-sighted China policy. These visits prove that the United States and some of its Western allies are abetting the Chinese leaders' aggression against Vietnam and their expansionist designs in South-East Asia not only tactily but also through action."

The daily goes on to point out that the above-mentioned persons' talks in Beijing are sought to be painted in the West only as "business negotiations." But the feverish activity aimed at economic assistance to Beijing is accompanied by quite a vociferous propaganda campaign whose objective is to gloss over the barbarous nature of the Chinese aggression and to twist the essence of the Indo-Chinese events. In the present situation, the Beijing visits of these high-ranking politicians cannot be considered in any other way but as an approval of China's aggression against Vietnam. The Chinese leaders' aggression in Vietnam and the Western powers' encouraging behaviour towards Beijing's expansionist policy is increasing tension not only in South-East Asia but elsewhere too, underlines MAGYAR HIRLAP.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC-PDRY CONFLICT

AU061347 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Laszlo Kulcsar article: "The North Against the South"]

[Text] War has raged for 1 week at the juncture of the Near East and the Middle East, an area of the world that is particularly laden with tensions, one that has ended with a cease-fire effected through a joint Iraqi-Syrian mediation. According to a report from Aden, the capital of the PDRY (South Yemen), troops of the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) attacked the PDRY border area. The opposite to this was claimed by San'a', the capital of the northern part of the country. It is a fact that there has been heavy fighting at the border and that North Yemen units tried to break into the territory of the fraternal northern country. However, they encountered stiff resistance.

If the situation seemed momentarily confusing to some people because of the contradictory reports on the fighting, the fronts have become straightened out by the beginning of the week. Morris Draper, director to the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, the State Department, announced that weapons valued at $100 million would be delivered out of turn to the San'a' regime. This shipment is to be followed soon by a dozen F-5 fighter planes, 100 armored troop carriers and 60 M-60 tanks. Thanks to Saudi Arabia, North Yemen has a $300 million bank account in the United States. Through its indebtedness, the San'a' regime is an instrument in the hands of the reactionary Saudi regime, which, in its fear that a turnabout similar to that in Iran might take place in its client country tarred by the same brush, intends to destroy South Yemen's democratic state system. To be sure, already considerable areas in the North Yemen part of the country are under the control of the armed fighters of the national democratic front, in which opposition forces are gathered. This progressive militant movement is also supported by the masses dissatisfied with living conditions....

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON CEMA'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD051330 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 4 (MTI)--"The member countries founding the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance had been right when recognizing 30 years ago that international cooperation economy would make much easier to proceed on the path leading to their political, social and economic objectives and promote greatly the successful realization of the national schemes.

At the same time, the established economic alliance protected the countries taken [as received] the road of building socialism and grouped in this organization from the harmful effects of the capitalist countries' policy marked by cold-war and embargoes," stresses in the Sunday issue of NEPSZABADSAG Istvan Huszar, Member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who analyzes in a lengthy article the 3 decades of the socialist countries' economic cooperation, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of founding the CMEA.

In his article Istvan Huszar outlines in details the major stages of economic cooperation between the CMEA member states, with special regard to coordinating the national people's economic plans, the complex integration programme adopted 10 years ago as well as the achievements attained so far in the realization of the programme and forthcoming tasks.

Touching upon multilateral integration measures worked out for 1976-1980 by the CMEA member states, the writer of the article states that the building of a number of major development projects is in progress, like for instance the Orenburg gas pipeline and the 750 kilovolt electric transmission line between Vinnica and Albertirsa, the Usti-Ilimsk cellulose complex, factories for enriching iron ore and producing ferro-alloys in the Soviet Union and for stepping up nickel production in Cuba, etc.

About the tasks connected with the currently unfolding process of close cooperation and integration between the member states' economies, the writer points out: "Progress has to be made also in the economic commercial and financial conditions for cooperation, also in the set of means furthering the integration processes. Time urges all of us. However big the results of the three decades are and we may say that one-time fantasy had been poor, that life and practice have yielded more than our conceptions forecast, still we are often--and again with right--dissatisfied and find that we have by far not exploited yet the opportunities inherent in joint work. Important joint institutions, banks, institutes and joint companies have been set up and changes have been made in the system of pricing and settling of accounts so that they better express the value relations. Still, we often think that the efficiency of our means is not satisfactory, our methods are insufficient. This is also the reason why we are continuously searching both jointly and separately how to make our cooperation more successful for the benefit of every member country."

Then Istvan Huszar states that the international division of labour being realized in the CMEA is of decisive importance for the Hungarian people's economic progress. "The marks of integration in the international division of labour and within this in the CMEA can be traced in every successful project, in every change. In the period of socialist building, Hungary's foreign trade turnover went up one and a half times quicker than the national income. More than the half of trading is conducted with CMEA countries and it is of special importance for us that the Soviet Union has a 30 percent share in Hungarian foreign trade...among the primary tasks realized earlier and laid down in the 5th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) of the Hungarian people's economy there is hardly any one which had not been linked directly or indirectly to CMEA cooperation and within this to the economic relations with the Soviet Union.

"It is a requirement at every level of planning, economic management and sectorial guidance that major decisions have to be prepared with thorough considerations of the possibilities inherent in CMEA cooperation. In our national planning work we have been seeking to strengthen the scheme of integration in this spirit and continue to regard important to realize this approach consistently both in planning and in implementing the plan", declared in conclusion Istvan Huszar.

INCLEMENT WEATHER CAUSES CROP DAMAGE

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 18 Feb 79 p 1 WA

[Text] Despite a few days of snow, there is no snow cover on the fields. In some parts of the country average snow cover was less than 2 centimeters; in others, the crops wintered in mud. The snowfall of late November and January disappeared in days providing no snow protection.

Although the ground was dry at the time of fall sowing, the soil retained sufficient moisture to permit the grain to germinate but not enough for it to develop. The soil in Baranya dried out completely and the seed was unable to sprout; consequently, the wheat emerged in December. The specialists are not pleased about this but take note of it as an agrobiological anomaly. They know, too, that maturity and harvesting will be delayed.

The sudden freeze and windstorm of January caused the situation to deteriorate further. It is typical of the situation that crops were ruined on 6,000 hectares in Csongrad County, alone. So far it is impossible to assess actual damages, to know in which places plants had developed to such an extent that the damage may be remedied by care and favorable weather. The total damage will not become measurable until after the first 10 days of next month, because at present 126,300 hectares are under water. Of this, nearly 37,000 hectares are seeded. Large areas of field and pasture are also under water.

On 2 February 176,000 hectares were inundated. Since most of the rivers are still rising, the ground water must be pumped chiefly into reservoirs rather than returned to the rivers. Chiefly, regions east of the Tisza River are plagued with ground water, but there are inundated areas in northern Hungary as well: For example, 19,186 hectares in Csongrad: 28,500 in Bekes; 27,000 in Hajdu; 7,000 in the vicinity of Szolnok and 12,000 in Borsod County.

Because the fields are now waterlogged, no quick recession of flood water can be expected. The inundated crops would survive a sudden rise in temperature only with great difficulty. Although the full extent of water and weather damage is still unknown, the farms are preparing to make up for losses. Where one-third of the crops have survived, the grain fields will be reseeded; where damage is more extensive, winter grain will be replaced by corn. The seed is available. There is an ample selection of both grains and corn.

GIEREK ADDRESSES OUTSTANDING FARMERS 28 FEB

AU052200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR first secretary Edward Gierek at the 28 February Warsaw meeting with outstanding farmers]

[Text] I am very pleased that we have been able to meet you, outstanding farmers and agricultural service workers, to meet people who take a broad view of the problems of the development of agriculture and rural areas and who are well aware of the country's needs. This is proved by the high production results at your farms and enterprises. Your attitudes deserve every praise on the part of our community and deserve to be popularized.

Let Us Make Better Use of Our Potential

Our party highly values those people in urban and rural areas who know how to work effectively and productively because they make the largest contributions toward enhancing our nation's wealth and our country's prosperity. We clearly emphasized this at the 13th Central Committee plenum, which, as you know, detailed the socioeconomic tasks for this year. The favorable implementation of these tasks requires that everyone be committed, understand his duties toward the country and reliably fulfill his tasks. We must be more effective in exploiting all possible production reserves and potential because we have begun the implementation of this year's tasks under very difficult winter conditions. We must eliminate the backlog caused by these conditions. If we are to complete our tasks this year and in the following years we must raise the effectiveness of management everywhere--in urban and rural areas, in industry, construction and, of course, in agriculture.

The first secretary then noted that the effectiveness of economic management involved the choice of methods that make it possible to achieve the appointed aims in the most profitable and economical manner. Referring to the issue of spare parts for farm machinery raised during the discussion and to Minister Adamkiewicz's explanations, the first secretary said that the production of such spare parts should be increased so as to fully meet the needs in this regard and to put into operation the equipment that often lies idle because of minor defects. The provision of spare parts is necessary from every viewpoint, even if it were to temporarily cause a reduction in the end-production of machinery and installations. The elementary principles of the effectiveness of economic management make this necessary. The state machine depots should also exploit their reserves and potential in this area.

Discussing agricultural tasks for this year, E. Gierek stressed that if overall farm production could be increased about 4 percent we would be able to increase the supply of processed and refined food to the home market by 10 percent.

Individual voivodships have individual tasks to perform. For example, there are voivodships, such as Leszno, in which very good yields are obtained from poor soils, and such as Zamosc, in which much better soils produce poor yields. What we want to do is to level off the standards of farming everywhere and obtain the best possible yields.

Favorable conditions to achieve this are present.

This year agriculture will be supplied with 60,000 tractors, 4,000 grain combines, 1,250 sugar beet combines, 3,000 potato combines, over 3,000 silage combines and many other machines.

The number of skilled combines are increasing not only at socialized farms but at individual farms as well. This is in line with party policy. It would be ideal if each specialist farm had a farmer with secondary or higher education. The Politburo has recommended that the recruiting to agricultural schools of all grades should be greatly increased in view of the prospects of our farming. This will gradually help increase the productivity and effectiveness of all farming and promote positive changes in the life of the Polish village. At the same time, our authorities take care to insure that farm labor is profitable because this induces young people to pursue this fine vocation.

Spring Work Should be Efficient and Punctual

Insuring that young people take up farming is an issue of key importance. Although the supply of machines and production means for rural areas will gradually increase, the yields of farming will be determined by farmers--by their willingness to work and by their skills--all the more so since modern, specialized farms, particularly livestock breeding farms, are farms of labor-intensive character.

We should bear in mind that we will propagate the type of farm that often breeds some scores of cattle because such farms have much better possibilities for boosting farm production than traditional farms. This is why the government creates conditions for the development of specialist farms through credit policy and other forms of assistance, including building materials, for example. What we want farmers to do is to correctly exploit these conditions, invest in breeding facilities above all and adapt for breeding those facilities that are already there but that require some repairs and equipment.

Today in our rural areas there is a political climate that favors efforts aimed at promoting farm production. You have spoken of this in the discussion, E. Gierek said. Farmers support with deeds the state's policy to insure increased food production and improved living conditions in rural areas.

The year 1978 proved that even under unfavorable weather conditions it is possible to make progress in farm production through the joint efforts of farmers and agricultural workers and through state assistance. Despite losses, we were able to gather 1.7 million tons of grains more than in 1977. Recalling the examples furnished by the participants in the meeting, the first secretary stressed the great selflessness and responsibility of Polish farmers, who gathered yields and carried out fall work under extremely severe conditions.

Last year we had 21.7 million hogs, which was the highest number of hogs we have ever had so far. We also made further progress in milk production and in the production of poultry and sheep. Our extremely important task now is to maintain the numbers of heifers and calves, even though we are having difficulties with roughage fodder since the quality of last year's straw and hay is not the best because of rains.

This year's tasks for farmers call for reliable preparations by farmers and by the crews of the enterprises that service agriculture. Although these tasks were discussed in the fall at rural and party meetings, it is not amiss to take a searching look, on the eve of spring sowing, at what we still have to do to insure that spring work is carried out effectively and on schedule. There is every sign that this year's spring will require that the necessary work be accomplished within short schedules.

I am convinced that your example, counsel and neighborly help will contribute to an effective implementation of spring work, the first secretary said in appealing to the meeting.

Consistent Implementation of Farm Policy

As for animal production, it is necessary to fully exploit the opportunities for further increasing the numbers of cattle and sheep because the breeding of these animals is based on domestic fodder. Of course, it is equally important to increase the numbers of hogs because pork will continue to be the basis of domestic supplies of meat and processed meat for a long time to come. It is also necessary to promote poultry breeding because poultry is an important market article as has been demonstrated in the past few years. We want further increases in the breeding of not only hens but also geese and ducks. There are considerable untapped opportunities for increasing this breeding.

Referring to the imports of rich fodder, E. Gierek pointed out that these imports are becoming increasingly expensive, and that for this reason the foundation of the further development of animal breeding must be efforts to increase primarily the share of domestic fodder in farming at all types of farms, regardless of the supply of state fodder.

Edward Gierek next discussed the principles of farm policy followed by the party together with the ZSL [United Peasants Party] and stressed that it is based on the long-term plans aimed at consistently improving the quality of work and the living conditions of our people and that it is dictated by the concern to make the heavy work of Polish farmers easier. This is a stable and not a seasonal policy, one that insures foundations of development for all sectors of agriculture and for all farms. We are pursuing this policy conscious of the neglect inherited from the past and convinced that it is now necessary to invest in our rural areas if these areas are to insure that our people have food now and in the future.

It is our wish, E. Gierek continued, that the individual farms be modern farms, that they possess the necessary equipment, that they produce what the state needs and that they specialize in the production of cattle and milk, for example.

We have set for ourselves the task of increasing the number of cattle in our country to 18 million. We have the natural conditions to do this and we are being assisted by state policy, which includes social benefits for rural areas, among other benefits. This policy is producing good results. Despite several years of bad yields, the farm production in 1971-78 increased altogether 22 percent and the market production of agriculture increased over 40 percent, although we should bear in mind in this connection that we imported large amounts of fodder.

Arable Land is an Invaluable Asset

Discussing the issue of land management the first secretary said that the position of the state authorities is obvious: No matter what kind of a farm and no matter what kind of land, whether more or less devastated, land must be farmed. Of course, it is necessary in this connection to take into account all the conditions of a given region. Voivodship and rural authorities have the best knowledge of these matters, and we are fully confident that the decisions they will make will be consistent with the general line represented by the party, E. Gierek said. The simple point is: Land must not just lie there. We cannot afford the luxury of letting land lie idle. Nor will we tolerate the rural parishes' practice of holding so-called reserves of land. We will not tolerate lands that are badly cultivated or, what is worse, that are not cultivated at all. We must protect lands and recultivate them, especially the most fertile lands, which are the nation's invaluable asset.

This is why the government has adopted very tough measures to insure that the construction of new industrial plants or housing settlements does not take place at the cost of good lands.

In conclusion the first secretary said, among other things: Farmers and agricultural workers are well aware of their duties. We know that we can always count on them. We are convinced that now, when we are posing increasingly extensive and difficult tasks for agriculture, that they will not disappoint our hopes and will fulfill these tasks in keeping with their civic sense of duty toward Poland.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES EAST EUROPEAN ENGINEERING MINISTERS

LD061515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotry Jaroszewicz today received the following engineering industry ministers who are visiting Poland: from Czechoslovakia, Pavol Bahyl; from Bulgaria, Toncho Chakurov; and deputy ministers of the engineering industry--from Hungary Istvan Muller, and from Romania Gheroghe Boldur. The present state of cooperation of engineering industries of the above countries with the Polish Ministry of Machine Engineering was discussed, with special emphasis given to the coproduction, specialization and prospects for the development of this cooperation till 1985.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE ATTENDS WARYSZAK'S FUNERAL

LD070030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] The funeral of Lt Gen Czeslaw Waryszak, who died at the age of 60, was held in Warsaw today. General Waryszak, a former member of the Central Committee and a Sejm deputy, had held the command of the Silesian and Warsaw military districts. "The funeral was attended by his immediate family; Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; Stanislaw Kania, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Lt Gen (Fyodor Tsiprianov), representing the commander in chief of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces."

SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

AU062001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Conference in Zaborow Marks the 15th Anniversary of the Monthly KONTYNENTY"]

[Text] The 3-day conference attended by representatives of the socialist publications dealing with political, economic, social and cultural issues of the developing countries ended in Zaborow near Warsaw on 3 March. The conference was also attended by representatives of the national committees for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa. The conference, which was organized by the monthly KONTYNENTY to mark its 15th anniversary, was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conference were received by Kazimierz Rikoszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of the Press, Radio and Television. They also met with Eugeniudz Kulaga, vice minister of foreign affairs.

A solemn ceremony, during which especially meritorious workers of KONTYNENTY were presented with state awards and badges "for services for the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers Cooperative Publishing House" and "for cultural services," was held in Zaborow on Saturday to mark the 15th anniversary of the monthly.

KUROWSKI TAKES PART IN VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE OFFICIALS MEETING

LD062128 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar, PAP--A meeting of deputy heads of economic departments of PUWP voivodship committees was held at the PUWP CC here on March 5 and 6. Member of the CC secretariat and head of the PUWP CC Department of the Light Industry, Trade and Consumption, Zdzislaw Kurowski, took part in the meeting. The participants in the meeting discussed the steps taken by PUWP authorities to boost the exports production, improve its quality and economic effectiveness and also to rationalize imports. They also paid attention to the implementation of guidelines laid out by the PUWP CC Secretariat in July 1978 to further develop Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and trade.

PAP REPORTS ON PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS

AU061159 [Editorial report AU] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1 and on 2 March on pages 1 and 4, in each case, carried PAP reports on the 28 February PZPR voivodship committee plenums in Plock and Walbrzych and on the 1 March plenums in Lomza and Nowy Sacz.

The Plock plenum, which was chaired by committee First Secretary Kazimierz Janiak and attended by Central Committee Secretary Zezislaw Zandarowski, discussed problems of strengthening and improving the functioning of PZPR rural parish committees and stressed that the correct measure of the effectiveness of the work performed by over 1,180 basic party organizations and 14 sectional party organizations in Plock rural parishes is their impact on the community and their efforts to promote socialist attitudes among nonparty people.

The Walbrzych plenum, which was chaired by First Secretary Jerzy Grochmalicki, appraised the implementation of the program for the development of services and stressed the too slow development of the service network in new housing settlements. It also recommended that more service personnel should be trained as smiths, automobile mechanics and radio and television specialists and that service centers should conserve their materials and equipment.

The Lomza plenum, which was chaired by First Secretary Waldemar Szpalinski and attended by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television, discussed tasks of ideological and educational work in line with the 13th plenum resolutions and noted that the voivodship's most important tasks this year are further increases in farm production and in the effectiveness of industrial management and the complete implementation of the housing construction plan.

The Nowy Szcz plenum, which was chaired by First Secretary Henryk Kostecki and attended by Krystyn Dabrowa, head of the Central Committee Organization Department, discussed the need to maximally mobilize the voivodship's party organization, political parties and social forces in order to implement the 1979 tasks and noted that increased social and vocational militancy and enhanced party and civic attitudes are the necessary conditions for this. It also stressed the need to strive for better quality of work and to combat bad management and the waste of materials and energy.

INCREASED FOREIGN INVESTMENT TO BE ALLOWED

LD061632 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar, PAP--The Polish Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the establishment and activity of enterprises involving foreign capital in Poland.

It permits the establishment of limited liability companies provided that the share of the Polish side of the partnership is no less than 51 percent. The enterprises are to be small industrial and service enterprises of a local character. Their basic aim is the production of commodities sought after on the Polish market and for export. It is recommended that Polish raw materials be used in the production. The foreign partner is entitled to export its share of the profit after the deducation of due taxes, payments and fulfilment of financial obligations. The partnership will operate under Polish law as far as labour relations are concerned. The resolution should contribute to the intensification of cooperation between small- and medium-sizes enterprises of Poland and other countries. The need for such contacts was often stressed during economic talks with representatives of various countries. Some time earlier different regulations permitted the establishment in Poland of enterprises by Poles residing permanently abroad.

BAD AUTUMN WEATHER HAMPERS FARMERS' SPRING FIELDWORK

ID061240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Report from Olsztyn Voivodship]

[Text] Farmers of Warmia and Mazury region are faced with extra difficult work this spring, as bad autumn weather made it impossible for them to complete the work that had been planned. It will be necessary to sow spring cereals on an area of 340,000 hectares--that is, one third more than in the past. Farmers have 17,000 out of the 25,000 tons of grain for sowing which are needed this spring. For the first time in many years it is necessary to obtain grain for sowing from other voivodships. There are considerable difficulties with equipment in the Olsztyn Voivodship. At present only 80 percent of agricultural machinery is in good working order. The deliveries of spare parts continue to be insufficient and the parts are being delivered spasmodically.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS COMPLICATIONS IN U.S.-SAUDI RELATIONS

AU061156 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch: "Cancellation of Fahd's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] New York, February--The expedient of "diplomatic illness" has been used once again: Prince Fahd, heir to the throne of Saudi Arabia and deputy prime minister, who is actually the real ruler of that oil country, has canceled his visit to Washington which was to take place in mid-March. The State Department explained that this cancellation was for health reasons, but everyone knows that the real reasons were something quite different.

Besides, even the Saudis themselves have declared that both governments need time to study more deeply the recent events before the Fahd-Carter meeting takes place. These events are, of course, the situation in Iran and its far-reaching repercussions, which are particularly important from Saudi Arabia's viewpoint, since it borders on Iran across the Persian Gulf. But this is still not the reason for the cancellation.

As American observers believe, Riyadh is discreetly giving Washington to understand that it intends to loosen its ties with it, ties that have been so strong and comprehensive up to now. Against this background people have conjectured that diplomatic relations might be established with the Soviet Union and that French weapons might be purchased instead of American weapons, but there has been no need to conjecture that Saudi Arabia opposes the plans for an Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

Since one could expect that another round of talks involving Carter, Sadat and Begin would be held in the first half of March, the appearance of the ruler of Saudi Arabia in Washington at the same time might have been very embarrassing for him.

According to American observers, Riyadh's opposition to the Camp David accords has many aspects. Riyadh's general view is that a separatist peace between Egypt and Israel will dangerously deepen the polarization and division of the Middle East into a conservative part and a more radical part. Moreover, the Camp David proposals on the "autonomy for the Palestinians" (they have not even been accepted by the Israelis) are a farce in the opinion of the Saudis. At the same time, the Camp David accord completely ignores the issue of returning to the Arabs their part of Jerusalem. Saudi Arabia is also cross with the United States because it was not consulted on the principles of the Cairo-Tel Aviv treaty.

These discussions concern other issues as well. The problems of the extraction of Saudi oil are another bone of contention. The Americans want as much oil as possible, at the lowest prices, of course, but Riyadh is inclined to conserve these national riches so that they can last as long as possible. Moreover, in view of the world inflation running riot, Saudi Arabia is less and less willing to act as a "brake" on market prices, particularly in view of the fact that the Americans do not appear to be straining to maintain the international value of the dollar.

So it seems that Saudi Arabia, desperately seeking to define anew its position in the changing world of Islam and unwilling to be left on the sidelines, is for the time being avoiding more lively contacts with its partner until now across the ocean. On the other hand, the Americans are not concealing their nervousness and impatience.

PAP COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV MOSCOW ELECTION SPEECH

LD061406 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar, PAP (by PAP commentator)--Leonid Brezhnev's Friday speech, made in Moscow during a meeting with voters, was regarded in Poland and the whole world as a voice of the determination of the Soviet Union to oppose all the militarist and antidetente forces. The Soviet leader underscored that the most important task for mankind today is stopping the arms race, and especially preventing a world nuclear war. In Poland, a country which knows well the atrocities of war, and has many world-renowned peace initiatives to its credit, the words uttered by the Soviet leader were understood as a concrete programme for strengthening the Helsinki spirit and the building of a peaceful future for Europe.

The Polish nation was also full of understanding for the resolute condemnation, voiced by Leonid Brezhnev, of the big-power and chauvinist policy of the present Chinese leadership, and its invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The invasion of this small country, which only recently had begun to live in peace after many years of fighting against an imperialist invader, arouses indignation in our country. Solidarity with the victim of the aggression is a common and spontaneous attitude in Poland. Special attention was drawn to the hope expressed by Leonid Brezhnev of signing the SALT-II Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty soon, during a meeting with President Carter. The treaty would undoubtedly step up the process of detente between the East and West.

Leonid Brezhnev also renewed his proposal for signing an agreement by the countries participating in the CSCE, on the strength of which none of those states would be the first to use nuclear arms against one another.

Taking into account the objections voiced by the Western states that this would entail the possibility of a conventional war, the Soviet leader proposed that the CSCE participants commit themselves to use neither nuclear nor conventional arms first. This would be a sort of nonaggression pact between the participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These new, important Soviet initiatives prove once again that the Soviet Union is constantly looking for a way to facilitate military detente, to open up the path to peace and cooperation, constantly blocked by enemeies of the process.

PRESS WRITES ON POPE'S VISIT, SOVIET ELECTIONS

LD070836 Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 Mar, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an article by Adam Wysocki on the significance of the visit to be paid by Pope John Paul II to his motherland, the Polish People's Republic. Wysocki recalls the history of relations between Poland and Vatican and writes, among other things: An everyday routine of the church-state relations in Poland is dictated by the conviction that it will favour the unity of all Poles and the deepening of cooperation between the church and the socialist state. What takes place on the Warsaw-Vatican line will serve the consolidation of peace in the world, curbing the forces of aggression and war, the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between nations. The socialist Poland reaches back to her best historic traditions in the sphere of religious tolerance, freedom of conscience and mutual respect among citizens of various beliefs or with a lay outlook. The trip of Pope John Paul II to his native land will be at the same time the first visit in historical terms of a pope to a socialist country. This is an event of great international significance. This is just how we view it in Poland expressing satisfaction over the June visit by Pope John Paul II to his motherland.

In a commentary on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held on Sunday, GLOS PRACY writes: Soviet society manifested their full support for the candidates of a joint block of communists and non-party members. It was an act of general support for the candidates who had been earlier broadly presented in the course of the pre-electoral campaign, during numerous meetings with constituents. It was also a manifestation of general support for the policy of CPSU, for the goals and tasks of the Soviet state.

A political line mapped out by the CPSU at its 25th congress was a basis of this platform. It provides for consistent activities serving the development of economy and improvement in living conditions of working people, for further improving the socialist democracy and consolidating fraternal friendship among all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union. The implementation of these tasks is unbreakably linked with the concern for permanent consolidation of defensive potential of the USSR and with ensuring lasting peace and international security.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS PRC TROOP WITHDRAWAL STATEMENT

LD052328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Chinese press agency XINHUA has published a statement which says that the Chinese border guard units which are taking part in action against Vietnam will begin to withdraw beginning today. As is known, China attacked Vietnam on 17 February, and over 10 divisions of the regular army--and not units of the border guard, as the statement says--entered the territory of Vietnam.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE LEADERS

AU061256 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0940 GMT on 6 March begins a live relay of the closing session of the meeting with leaders in industry, transport and agriculture. According to the announcer, RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu arrives accompanied by "other comrades from the party-state leadership". An unidentified person opens the meeting, sums up the proceedings of the meeting and conducts a vote to close the proceedings. He adds that the draft resolution that has been worked out by the meeting will be adopted after and in the light of Nicolae Ceausescu's speech.

Nicolae Ceausescu takes the floor at 0945 GMT. The live relay ends at 1212 GMT immediately following the conclusion of Ceausescu's speech.

Ceausescu Speech

AU061102 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0945 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the closing session of the 5-6 March meeting with leaders in industry, transport and agriculture in Bucharest--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the National Conference of the Basic Aktiv in Industry, Transport and Agriculture, attended by over 6,000 cadres, marks an important moment for uniting the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, in unswervingly implementing the 11th congress decisions, the 5-year plan and the additional program on Romania's socioeconomic development and on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause]

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you, to all the participants in this big meeting, to the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, to all our people, warm greetings on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [applause, cheers]

During discussions in plenum and in the sections of the meeting, the 594 comrades who took the floor emphasized the great achievements and successes attained in all the areas of activity and in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan, including the additional provisions established for this period. At the same time, many justified criticisms were levelled at various shortcomings and failings noted during these years in our economic activities. Many comrades also proposed measures to eliminate shortcomings, to generalize positive experiences in various fields and to improve all economic activities with a view to optimally implementing the targets established by the 11th congress and by the national party conference. More than 1,700 proposals were advanced, some of them very important and valuable. The ministries, the central coordinating bodies, the National Council of Working People and the National Agricultural Council must now study all these proposals within at most 3 months and present to the party-state leadership proposals to deal with the situations that were criticized. The county party organizations and the leaderships of centrals and enterprises will also be duly informed on such proposals. We must work so that the results of our meeting will result in better plan fulfillment and in more successful activities. [applause]

Thus one will be able to say that the meeting debates were held at a high level and that they were characterized by a great sense of responsibility, exactingness and seriousness in the treatment of the major issues of our socioeconomic development. I appreciate the fact that all the speakers emphasized, on behalf of the working people, the determination to make every effort to implement the party policy, to achieve a higher quality in the entire national economy, to insure our fatherland's ever more resolute advance along the path of progress, well-being and civilization. [applause]

This meeting included basic cadres in industry, agriculture, transport construction and research from the entire country. It constituted a new and forceful expression of the profound democracy of our socialist system, of the conditions created by the party to permit direct and efficient participation by the working people, by all our people, in properly managing the national wealth, in debating and establishing all decisions concerning the country's socioeconomic development, and in leading our entire society. This meeting was a conclusive expression of the unity of the workers, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all the working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people around and under the leadership of the RCP--the leading political force in our nation--in the heroic work to implement the 11th congress program and to raise our fatherland to ever higher peaks of civilization, well-being and happiness. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Taking place in the year of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the armed national antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection--an epochal event in Romania's history and in our people's struggle to build a new, free and dignified life--this meeting affords an opportunity to review the glorious road traveled by our people and party during this period, the great achievements attained in the revolutionary change of society, in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland, in building the most just and humane social system, namely the socialist system. The meeting is also important in view of the fact that this year we will hold the 12th party congress, which will establish and adopt the targets and tasks of the second stage of implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism.

There is no doubt that the meeting's proceedings and the decisions adopted will contribute to improving substantially all our economic activities, to rallying even more closely the energies and creative forces of the people to make new and ever greater progress in the vast work of building a prosperous, free and independent Romania, in successfully building socialism and communism in our fatherland. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, a comparison of Romania's current economic level with that of 1950--the year when we began our first 5-year plan--is very significant for the profound revolutionary processes that have taken place during the socialist period in our country's socioeconomic life, for the great progress made in securing the new material-technical base of our society. A decisive element of these radical changes in the Romanian economy was the industrialization policy consistently promoted by the RCP. This led to a 29-fold increase in industrial production and to the great emphasis placed on the development of modern, decisive branches. The entire production of 1950 is currently achieved in only 12 days, the energy production in 17 days, the steel production in 19 days, the tractor production in 28 days, the cement production in 65 days, the textile production in 40 days, the footwear production in about 2 days, and the furniture production. [as heard]

Our industry contributes about two-thirds of the social product. At the same time we produce about 75 percent of the machinery, equipment and installations required for our investment program, and we also produce for export thus insuring increasingly better conditions for meeting the people's consumer requirements.

The progress made in the economy as a result of socialist industrialization has brought about profound changes in the social structure of the country. In 1950, one-quarter of the wage-earners were employed in nonagricultural branches, in 1978 two-thirds. During this period, and especially in the past 10 years, our party has been resolutely implementing the policy of rational distribution of the production forces throughout the country. This has permitted a more rapid exploitation of natural resources and manpower in all the areas, a more rapid development of backward counties and insured conditions in which all the people can enjoy the fruits of socialist construction and the benefits of modern civilization.

While in 1965 only three counties and Bucharest achieved an industrial production totaling over 10 billion lei, this year we have 31 such counties, and in 1980 this economic level will be attained by all counties. The implementation of the policy of harmoniously developing the production forces throughout the country required, of course, particular efforts and expenditures, investments and manpower training. However, this contributed to equalizing working and living conditions and to securing a de facto equality among all the citizens--a primary target of our party-state policy. It must be clear to all that industrialization was not and is not an aim in itself, but a secure means of socioeconomic progress; the solid base for building socialism and communism, for raising the people's well-being and insuring the country's independence. [applause]

As a result of all these achievements, Romania has turned from an agricultural country with a backward industry into an industrial-agricultural country in full progress in a relatively short time. Life has brilliantly confirmed the correctness of the party's policy of socialist industrialization as the secure base of socioeconomic progress and of raising the people's material and cultural living standard, of asserting our nation among the ranks of free and equal nations. [applause]

Dear comrades, we have recently marked 30 years since the RCP Central Committee plenum of 3-5 March 1949 which established the party's policy aimed at socialist changes in agriculture. As a result of the process of setting up cooperatives, the peasantry was freed from the burden of exploitation and became master of its own destiny and of the fruits of its labor; it united its efforts to better use the land, to develop the production and thus to improve its well-being and develop the Romanian villages. The successful implementation of this vast revolutionary work insured the general achievement of socialist production relations and created a uniform socialist economy; it eliminated the exploiting classes forever, as well as all exploitation of man by man, and it raised to a higher level the alliance between the workers class and peasantry--the monolithic foundation of our socialist system. [applause, cheers]

Our party focused its agricultural policy on building an intensive, modern and highly productive agriculture. The measures adopted after the ninth congress, when previous tendencies to underestimate the role of agriculture were resolutely eliminated and when special attention was paid to developing the material-technical base of this important branch of our national economy, played a special role in achieving this goal. In 1966-68 investments in agriculture totaled close to 200 billion lei, 3.6 times more than in the previous three 5-year plans. This permitted the implementation of a comprehensive program of irrigation and land amelioration, a more intensive rate of mechanization and utilization of chemical products in production and the establishment of a large number of modern livestock complexes.

As a result of the development of the material-technical base and of the devoted work of cooperative peasants and workers in state agricultural enterprises, during the 1950-78 period our agricultural production increased 3.5 times. Now, on the 30th anniversary of the March 1949 plenum, we are justified in reasserting the correctness of the party agricultural policy, the superiority and strength of a socialist agriculture.

Facts, life have conclusively demonstrated that only the form of extensive socialist ownership, together with the development of mechanization and use of chemical products, and the application of modern agricultural-zootechnical scientific methods can insure rapid progress in agriculture--a basic branch of our national economy.

Facts have shown that building socialism in the villages is an essential condition for developing the entire economy harmoniously and evenly, for the very construction of the socialist and communist systems. [applause]

The socialist organization of our agriculture, the continuous development and modernization of its material-technical base have brought about great revolutionary changes in the Romanian villages, in production relations and in the level of civilization in urban and rural environments; they changed the social image of the Romanian peasantry and the place of agriculture within the national economy. All these changes have made it necessary for the party Central Committee to adopt the recent measures to improve the organization of agriculture in keeping with the requirements of the current stage of village development and with the development of the entire Romanian socialist society.

The establishment of joint agro-industrial councils marked an important step forward in the organization of our socialist agriculture and insures uniform leadership in this important sector of the national economy. These councils permit more efficient use of agricultural production forces and means, and of the creative abilities of the cooperative peasantry and of all working people in villages. The new organization will undoubtedly pave the way for new and important successes in modernizing agriculture, in increasing crop and animal production, in making full use of possibilities and resources of our agriculture and in increasing its contribution to the entire socialist development of our fatherland. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the development and modernization of the material-technical base of our economy and the rapid increase in industrial and agricultural production have contributed to increasing the national income about 13-fold. This permitted us to continuously increase the working people's incomes and to radically change the living conditions of all our people, and it has facilitated Socialist Romania's general progress. The people's general incomes were 9.5 times higher in 1978 than in 1950. Simultaneously, per capita consumption of all basic products increased considerably; these figures were 3.3 times higher for meat, 4.3 times higher for eggs, 3.9 times higher for sugar, 2.5 times higher for fruit, twice as high for textiles, 5.6 times higher for footwear, and so forth.

Far more radio and television sets were purchased by the people, as were refrigerators, furniture, cars and other durables. During this period the state built more than 1.7 million apartments. The volume of privately owned housing increased considerably. A decisive role in all the important achievements marking this important historical period in Romania was played by the party policy of distribution of the national income, and of allocating a considerable part of the development fund [Ceausescu corrects himself] to the socioeconomic development fund. While during 1951-60 the rate of accumulation was 17 percent, and in the 1961-65 5-year plan this rate was 24 percent, in the 1966-70 5-year plan this figure rose to almost 29 percent. Life has, however, demonstrated that such a level was still insufficient, and therefore, the 10th and 11th congresses and the party national conferences of 1967, 1972 and 1977 decided to accelerate the process of development and to raise the rate of accumulation to about one-third of the national income.

Calculations have shown that had a 25 percent rate of accumulation been maintained during the 1966-80 period, the rate of growth of the national income would have been about 6 percent, instead of almost 10 percent, while the rate [of growth] of consumer goods would have been only 4 percent, compared to 7.4 percent. During this entire period the consumer fund would have been lower by about [illegible] billion lei, and the volume of fixed funds would have totaled about 600 lei by the end of the current 5-year plan. All these show that the policy of allocation is the only method of insuring the economic development of the production forces, of creating a modern material-technical base, of increasing the economic potential of the country and its defense capabilities, the only way to consolidate our national independence and sovereignty and to continuously improve the material and cultural standard of the people and insure Socialist Romania's general progress. [applause]

The great achievements and successes attained in the above-mentioned period incontestably prove the scientific nature and the correctness of our party's policy, which is creatively applying the general principles of socialism and its universally valid truths to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. They emphasize the organizational and political force of the party, its revolutionary character, as well as the creative energy and capabilities of the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all the working people, regardless of nationality, in building a modern, prosperous and progressive Romania, in building the socialist system on the fatherland's soil.

The entire history of the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the Romanian society after the workers class took the power in its own hands highlight the fact that the Communist Party, the worker class, the working people have been and are capable of leading the fatherland's destinies incomparably better than the exploiting classes of the past, creating a new, brilliant, free and independent future for our nation and insuring the rapid material and cultural progress of the entire society and a dignified place for Socialist Romania among the ranks of the world's free nations. [applause, cheers]

At the same time these great successes in the socioeconomic development of the country and in building socialism in Romania constitute an important contribution by our Communist Party to asserting the superiority of socialism in the world, to enhancing its prestige and authority, to continuously increasing the influence of the socialist and communist ideals among working people everywhere. They are making a considerable contribution to the struggle of progressive forces everywhere for the cause of socialism and social progress, for peace, cooperation and detente in the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan have ended with remarkable successes in Romania's socioeconomic development and in the implementation of the 11th congress program. Industry developed at an average annual rate of 11 percent, compared to 10.3 percent as had been initially envisaged. This permitted an additional general production totaling about 60 billion lei. This demonstrates that we can exceed the entire 5-year plan provisions by about 100 billion lei. The structure of the machinebuilding industry was further modernized; the chemical and metallurgical industries yielded [Ceausescu corrects himself] the structure of [illegible] industry was further modernized; the machinebuilding, chemical and metallurgical industries yielded over 50 percent of the total production volume. Some 2,300 new types of machines, equipment, installations and apparatus capable of better performance were put into production, most of them of Romanian design.

More than 1,000 materials and consumer goods were also put into production. As a result of the rapid rate of renovation of production, the better utilization of resources and reduced material expenditures, net production increased faster than general production. This shows the accent placed on qualitative improvement in the development of industry.

Despite climate conditions which were not of the best, the general agricultural production in these 3 years exceeded the annual rate of the 1971-75 period by about 24 percent. We produced more than 10 million tons of wheat, 4.3 [Ceausescu stammers] million tons more than in the previous 5-year plan. At the same time, the average level of animal production increased by about 32 percent.

During the 1976-78 period the volume of investment was practically equal to the entire investment of the previous 5-year plan. The party continued to implement its resolute policy of rapidly developing and modernizing the economic-technical base of our entire economy. By the end of last year fixed funds totaled approximately 1.7 billion lei, of which 60 percent were commissioned after 1970. The social product was generally increased more than 27 percent, while the national income increased 30 percent. This permitted us to implement the program on raising the living standard, including the additional provisions approved by the party national conference.

The real income of working personnel was 21.4 percent higher than in 1975. Thus, the 5-year plan provisions for 1980 were already fulfilled last year. Of course, it would have been a good thing if the provisions concerning production increases and increases in the national income had also been fulfilled in 3 years. [applause]

We should also mention that in this remuneration policy our party has resolutely aimed at an equitable relationship between high and low incomes, and that, in accordance with the party program, this relationship was 1:6. It is true that the achievement of these measures of social equity and justice--characteristic of socialism--required intensive work. We have to place the emphasis primarily on increasing low incomes, but also on lowering exaggerately high incomes.

I would like to confess at this meeting that some people, unfortunately highly placed people with high incomes, did not like the fact that the socialist principles are really being implemented. They lived with the idea that equity is fine, but for others, while they should be absolved from the principles of socialist equity. [applause] Some comrades will remember that some people complained that we reduced their income to almost half. However, even halved their incomes are still high enough and they have enough to live on. [applause]

It is true that we had to take resolute measures against the practice whereby people who held several positions also received several remunerations. We have introduced the system of multiple functions in many party-state departments, since we considered it necessary for better leadership and for eliminating overlapping. However, we have decisively and utterly eliminated the system of compounded wages, regardless of the (?position). No one can or will receive more than one wage. [applause] This is also an instance of the implementation of the principles of socialist equity and ethics in our society.

The real incomes of the peasantry have also been increased--incomes derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives or from private farms--by about 25.6 percent.

Thus, the level envisaged for 1980 was achieved in this sector, too. The total real incomes of the people, which incorporate both labor remuneration and social consumer funds, increased in these 3 years 25 percent, while goods turnover increased close to 3 percent. In 1978 we began with the reduction of the work week, which benefited approximately 1.3 million working people.

Although the international economic crisis and high inflation rates caused and continue to cause considerable disturbances in economic life and led to great price increases, the price index in Romania progressed under the minimum planned level. This demonstrates the superiority of our system and the correctness of the party policy of rapidly developing material production, increasing economic efficiency and securing a healthy cash flow, as well as consolidating our financial-monetary system.

It can be said with absolute justification that the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan have contributed remarkable successes toward strengthening the Romanian economy and in increasing our technical and productive potential and that they have accelerated our fatherland's advance along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society, of progress and civilization.

On the occasion of this brief review of the achievement attained in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, I want to convey, from this high forum, warmest thanks to the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, to all working people, regardless of nationality, as well as congratulations for the devotion and determination with which they are implementing the party policy, for the great successes attained in the socio-economic development of the country, in raising Romania onto ever higher peaks of progress and prosperity. [applause, cheers]

Esteemed comrades, while highlighting the important achievements of the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, we cannot ignore the serious shortcomings noted in various fields of activity. Although in general we had a good rate of development in our national economy and although we even exceeded the planned industrial production, the production of certain basic items is behind schedule and the plan concerning various basic indexes such as labor productivity, reducing material expenditures, and economic efficiency was not fulfilled. The machines, equipment and installations are not utilized at full capacity. There still are considerable losses of work time. Despite reductions in recent years, consumption of materials and energy still is high. The problem of economic efficiency is not given enough attention by all the economic bodies.

Some comrades interpreted the new economic-financial mechanism mainly as a means for obtaining advantages and additional material incentives. They did not understand that the application of this mechanism requires first and foremost greater responsibility by the enterprises and collectives of working people and by collective leadership bodies for optimally fulfilling plan tasks and mobilizing all resources to increase economic efficiency. The time has come to understand, comrades, that each leadership council in enterprises, centrals and ministries is directly responsible for production and that they must not wait for someone from the outside to come and solve the problems emerging in their enterprise or central. This is in fact the essence of the new economic mechanism. [applause]

Serious shortcomings also are noted concerning product quality, raising the technical level and modernizing production and rapidly introducing new scientific-technical methods in all enterprises. Shortcomings persist as well in the area of technical-material supplies. Certain enterprises do not fulfill their obligations on schedule and this has a negative impact on the activities of other economic units. In many enterprises there are serious shortcomings in the organization of production and labor, or regarding order and discipline and a sense of great responsibility for the fulfillment of the plan.

Serious deficiencies have been noted in investment and construction activities, and this has caused lags in the construction and commissioning of many production capacities and housing projects.

In agriculture, although the production increased considerably, achievements in both the vegetable and livestock sectors fell short of the plan provisions. The crops and yields fell short of the potential of our socialist agriculture, of our means and of the technical-material base supplied in recent years.

Due to shortcomings in achieving the production earmarked for foreign markets, and to deficiencies in foreign trade bodies, export provisions were not fulfilled according to the plan. As I said at the meeting with the working people at "23 August" [complex], frank discussion on such shortcomings is a must for the development of our society. In point of fact, we have repeatedly affirmed, at the party congresses and in the party program, that in themselves criticism and self-criticism are a basic method, an objective requirement in the struggle against what is old and for promoting what is new more resolutely in all areas of activity. This is why we will continue to adopt a critical and self-critical position on the shortcomings, failings and mistakes that persist in various areas. This is precisely the proof of the strength and force of our socialist society, of our socialist democracy, which is capable of taking up a firm position on and acting to eliminate shortcomings and insure the unswerving advance of our entire society. [applause]

In view of the shortcomings noted in our past activities, we must act resolutely to rapidly eliminate them, to radically improve work in all the sectors. All economic cadres, leading bodies and collectives of working people, all party-state cadres must show a greater sense of responsibility. A climate of great demandingness must be established everywhere concerning the unflinching observance and implementation of the law, of party and state decisions and of our socioeconomic development programs. [applause] Comrades, we have at our disposal everything that is necessary for this: We have cadres, we have the necessary technical base, we have a marvelous workers class and people, and these are our guarantee that we will be able to eliminate the shortcomings in our work and insure even greater progress in our society. [applause]

Dear comrades, less than 2 years are left for the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan. The provisions for 1979 are decisive for the fulfillment of all the targets of the 5-year plan. This is why the party bodies and organizations, the ministries, centrals and enterprises--all the working people must work resolutely to strictly fulfill their tasks. In industry we must focus our attention on fulfilling the itemized production plan in its entire structural range and at a high quality. Special priority must be given to exports.

Efforts must also concentrate on raising the technical level of products, on rapidly redesigning production in step with the requirements of international technological progress, on modernizing the structure of all industrial branches. Resolute steps must be taken to replace obsolete products by sophisticated products which make better use of material resources and manpower. We must pay far greater attention to continuously improving the quality of what is produced, no product should be put into mass production before all the technological measures have been taken for faultless manufacture. Thus, measures should be taken to fulfill the program on insuring appropriate supplies of modern precision and control apparatus and tools for all enterprises and on raising the level of qualification of the workers in accordance with the requirements of the new technologies. Each stage of the production flow should also be checked carefully.

Special attention must be paid to making full use of existing production capacities. Resolute measures must be taken to use machines to full capacity and to insure that all installations function at the planned parameters, to increase the number of shifts, to maintain and run equipment in good condition, to secure all necessary spare parts, as well as recovering and restoring parts. Resolute steps must also be taken to recycle incompletely utilized machinery.

This, comrades, is why at "23 August," speaking on the physical means at the disposal of that enterprise and comparing it with similar foreign enterprises, I said that with its means, "23 August" should produce almost three times as much as it does. The problem of full utilization of fixed assets applies not only to "23 August" but to practically all our sectors. We have vast fixed assets, of a very high technical level for the most part, acquired in the past 10 years. The expenses we have incurred, including import expenditures for such machines and equipment, must be recovered through an appropriate production manufacture on them. If we organize all our activities well--and we must do so--and if we use the machinery according to plan and fully, if we eliminate unjustified downtimes and insure good maintenance we can easily double our industrial production in a relatively short period of time and with the equipment we now have. The same applies to labor productivity.

We have repeatedly affirmed the theory that socialism must assert itself precisely through a higher labor productivity than is achieved in the capitalist countries. However, we must frankly admit that our labor productivity is a few times lower. At "23 August" I drew another comparison and I told them that [their production was] about three times lower. Hence, comrades, without achieving labor productivity on a par with the developed countries we will not be able to overcome the stage of a developing country. The problem of labor productivity is not a mere classroom subject or a problem of general political economy to be taught in school, but a matter of life and death, so to speak. It is a decisive issue for the assertion of socialism, for the victory of communism in the world. [applause]

Some people may ask why we necessarily have to catch up with the capitalists in the matter of labor productivity? Do we not have a different outlook on the world? True, comrades, we do have a different outlook on the world concerning ownership system, distribution, equality, and s forth and of social justice, and we want to [Ceausescu corrects himself] we have replaced the capitalist system in our country by a system based on social equity and justice. However, everything positive that has been achieved in the development of production, in science and culture is the result of the work of people everywhere. These achievements should be taken over and elaborated further by the socialist and communist society, which should raise them to an even higher level, thus demonstrating the creative capabilities of a man freed from oppression and master of his fate, a man who works for himself and for his own happiness. [applause]

We still have serious problems concerning appropriate technical-material supplies smooth cooperation between enterprises and even production activities. We must act resolutely to eliminate all the shortcomings that were dwelt upon here, and rightly so. We must secure all the necessary conditions to insure satisfactory technical-material supplies. The bodies that have tasks in this respect must optimally fulfill their obligations.

Naturally, comrades, these are things that we must all take into account. Appropriate technical-material supplies require a more rapid development of our own resources of raw and other materials. The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum [as heard] must improve its activities more rapidly in this respect and must fulfill its tasks.

Similarly, the ministries of metallurgy, chemical industry and construction materials--I am referring to the ministries which produce raw and other materials--must pay greater attention to fulfilling the plan provisions.

We must remember that supplies have been apportioned and established in relation to technical norms, and also in relation to the achievement of the production in various areas of activity. Hence, any deviation from or exceeding of the technical norms, any increased consumption will detract from our supply reserves. Any failure to achieve the material production in one sector will create difficulties for the enterprises. This is why, comrades, here, in the presence of basic cadres from all the sectors, we must all be aware of the fact that greater responsibility should be shown in dealing with supply matters. This is even more necessary since, generally speaking, stocks of raw and other materials accumulated in excess of plan provisions amount to several billion lei, while many enterprises complain of lack of supplies.

Comrades, I want to be well understood: It is up to us, to each person at his work place, to rapidly solve this very important problem. We have the necessary resources for this. Although I wanted to mention this at the foreign trade [as heard], since we are talking about raw materials, I want to call your attention to the fact that actually, of all our imports, only 40 percent are raw materials, and once we import this volume, we have all the raw materials we need. The remaining 60 percent are imports of auxiliary material, spare parts and materials, many of which have to be imported because the production integration plan is not fulfilled in the sector of metallurgy, chemical industry or machine-building, or in other economic ministries. This ratio, comrades, is absolutely unacceptable. Normally, raw materials should constitute about 60 percent of our imports, and the others items 35-40 percent. I am mentioning this problem because within a relatively short period of time--a few years, of course, but a maximum of 2-3 years--we must restore this ratio, so as to insure adequate supplies and achieve a better production integration, or, in the cases of production sharing, to secure imports of auxiliary products through the delivery of similar Romanian products, thus insuring an even balance and preserving an even balance of trade and payments.

I emphasize these problems, comrades, and I want all the enterprises and centrals to grasp that the difficulties we encounter with our supplies are primarily due to deficiencies in production activities in the respective sectors and to the nonintegration of products as envisaged in the plan. We must resolutely correct this situation.

One of the very serious problems we must deal with is that of fuel and energy. We have become a great importer of oil. Romania's oil production is currently lower than imports. You all know about the increases in oil prices. We are now in the midst of another stage of rapid and rather steep price increases. Certain developed countries have decided to reduce oil consumption by 4 percent as of this year: others have set higher goals. Unfortunately, we have decided to import somewhat more oil this year. However, it is obvious that this cannot continue. All the ministries, centrals and enterprises must seriously and responsibly examine this problem and must devise measures to reduce fuel and energy consumption. Aside, of course, from the measures established to increase [the use of] coal energy, which is the responsibility of the coal ministry, as I mentioned here [Ceausescu corrects himself] the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum.

We must all understand that we must not give in to requests to increase consumption, but we must reduce consumption. We will have to give serious consideration to replacing certain complex technologies, to stopping the manufacture of products which require large quantities of oil or energy. For example, in construction, we should immediately cease to use petroleum products for insulation or other purposes. Now that oil prices are out of sight using synthetic materials for insulation is a luxury, comrades. We will also have to completely revise our supplies of synthetic materials. In a matter of a few weeks solutions have to be found to completely eliminate the use of all materials in construction which are related to petroleum or gas. We must restore the use of various traditional materials which have proven their efficiency and we must seek new materials from local resources. For this we must develop activities in the sector of inorganic chemistry, and studies of various rocks, so as to find adequate solutions for construction and other materials. This is aside from the program we have on developing new sources of energy, which must also be elaborated. We must take every measure to find solutions as soon as possible because without this, comrades, we will not be able to solve our problems satisfactorily.

Similarly, more resolute steps must be taken to improve transport activities and to introduce order and discipline. We must eliminate superfluous transport activity and insure better organization since this sector is of a great importance for all our economic activities. Comrades, resolute measures must be taken along the line of automation and mechanization of production process, designed to rapidly increase labor productivity.

The problem of working several machines should not be considered as merely a press slogan or a slogan for meetings. It must become a practical concern and this is the secure way for increasing labor productivity. Similarly, we must improve workers' professional qualifications and expand the system of multiple qualification for all our personnel, from director and minister down to workers. All must be trained to have multiple qualifications. Unless a specialist or a worker in one field can switch from one job to another according to production requirements, we will not be able to quickly solve the problems raised by the rapid upsurge of the technical-scientific revolution in all the areas of activity.

These, comrades, have been a few basic problems that I believe we must always keep in mind in order to fulfill the plan provisions for this year and the entire 5-year plan, to rapidly modernize and develop all our economic activities. In industry, transport and construction we have every necessary prerequisite for this, as well as the cadres required, and I would like to express my conviction that we will all understand that if we have a democratic meeting and discuss things frankly it is not for the sake of showing how democratic we are, but in the desire to improve work rapidly. [few words indistinct] otherwise the entire democracy will turn into empty words, into an obstacle for our development. Comrades, we must grasp that democratic, frank debates on problems presuppose resolute measures, a stricter order and discipline and a new working style in all fields with a view to demonstrating what we are capable of, the strength of the workers class, led by the party, in the fulfillment of its historic mission. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, agriculture also has important tasks to fulfill. You are familiar with the programs and targets for 1979 and 1980, and I will not dwell on them. What is necessary now in this sector, too, is to take every necessary measure to fulfill the planned production which is under contract. This applies to both grain, industrial crops and livestock production. The results we have obtained in numerous units, the yields that have been mentioned here, too, demonstrate that we indeed have every condition to mark a radical turning point in agriculture too, and to fulfill the provisions on increasing agricultural production.

Comrades, there is still room left, so to speak, for a new revolution in agricultural production. We cannot say that we have reached the level where we can be satisfied with a 2-3 percent increase. We can still double agricultural production. Only after we have doubled agricultural production--which means a new revolution in the agricultural production with all that this implies, namely the organizational and technological aspects as well as the revolution in men's thinking--will we be able to say that we have reached a level that enables us to proceed at a slower pace, so to speak. However, I am firmly convinced that Romania will never be content, either in agriculture or industry, with whatever has been achieved at a given time. I am also convinced that the question of the revolution, both the industrial and agricultural revolutions, will always have priority and that the socialist society has to insure the actual continuation of this revolutionary process.

That is why I believe we have to take firmer measures in agriculture so as to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions and the programs for various fields of activity. We have to use the land and each square meter more rationally; we must carry out all agricultural work in a timely and proper manner by rationally using mechanization, insuring necessary seeds and rapidly improving animal breeds.

If we fulfill existing programs for all agricultural sectors we will attain an agricultural output that will not only fully meet the people's consumption needs, but we will also have created opportunities for bigger exports that will bring us raw materials and materials required by our socioeconomic development.

The recent agricultural measures for setting up joint economic agro-industrial units to insure a uniform leadership of agriculture should lead to increased agricultural production even as of this year and to strengthened cooperative and state units, including through higher economic efficiency in this important field of activity.

We are now at the beginning of spring. We are still moving pretty slowly with the start of agricultural activities. There are people still waiting for the soil to dry up and the moisture to disappear before beginning with sowing. I seriously draw the attention of the comrades working in the agricultural field and of all present here that, regardless of the organizational programs and measures to be established here, the essential is to proceed to the actual activity, namely to attain the necessary products which agriculture can produce. We have everything we need in our agriculture--a wonderful peasantry, appropriate cadres and material forces--therefore, I am convinced that agriculture and the working people in agriculture will enthusiastically answer the call of the party and people by raising our agriculture onto a new and higher level. [applause]

We must take resolute measures to fulfill our investment program. There are some lags; but we must understand comrades that in the next 2 years we must completely carry out all envisaged investments, both industrial, agricultural, construction and other social investments. We have established a number of measures to eliminate the division of forces and to concentrate construction organizations on large working sites and complexes. The counties, enterprises and centrals should assume responsibility for directly supervising and accomplishing work and they should not wait for an outside construction unit to come and perform the work which the respective enterprises or centrals can perform with their own forces.

We have also had good results in this field; some of the results are very good indeed. It seems to me that we have also discussed this matter at another meeting, however, with the risk of repeating myself, I will again mention the achievement of the 1 May [plant], comrades, who realized their investment program with their own forces by building several very good industrial compounds. The 1 May, comrades, are not the only ones, but they were the first. They are an example and can and should be followed by all others. Each large enterprise and each collective of working people must develop itself alone, must do its own main repairs and should not wait for somebody from the outside to do this.

Likewise, in agriculture, state and cooperative units should perform all agricultural activities and not wait for city construction units to come and carry out various construction work in agricultural units. This is incomprehensible. We did and do understand specialization but not to the extent that some do not want to do what is strictly necessary. This has to be done.

That is why, comrades, in the question of construction work--aside from the measures to complete the investment program on time and to deliver equipment and all that is necessary on time--enterprises should also implement the measures for carrying out construction work with their own forces and should concentrate the overall forces so that the construction plan can be fulfilled in all sectors.

I do not want to talk about the housing question, comrades. You are well aware that there is not a town or county without a demand for dwellings. It is up to each county and town committee to openly discuss with all working people the need to do everything to fully carry out the housing programs in the coming 2 years. It goes without saying comrades that by attaining all these targets we insure both the material base and housing conditions. In this way we make an overall contribution to raising the country's development level and all our people's living standard.

An important role also devolves on research and teaching institutes and on all those who must contribute to promoting technological progress, mastering the new products and commissioning advanced technologies in order to be able to insure a high, modern development rate for our industry. We must do everything so that our research--in close connection with education and production--can better fulfill its tasks and responsibility in all fields of activity. I do not wish to go into details but this applies both to industry, with all its branches, to agriculture and construction and to all other fields. We have 200,000 people working in this activity. As a matter of fact all collectives of working people should attach importance to this field--research, technology and faster progress in all areas. On this basis, we expect all people working in this field to fulfill--and we are convinced that they will fulfill--the highly responsible tasks upon which, in the final analysis, the overall progress of agriculture and industry as well as the firm progress of our socialist society depend. [applause]

We must take resolute measures to fulfill the export plan and the overall foreign trade plan. In view of the fact that everyone concerns himself with imports and we do not have to dwell too much on that, I will particularly refer to exports. I have already mentioned certain figures when I talked about technical-material supplies. We must understand comrades that, without adequate exports of high quality and technological level, we will not be able to insure the necessary imports. Therefore, the question of foreign trade and exports is not a question for discussion in general terms or something to do with the wish to participate in the international activity, although this is also important. We are obliged, from an economic viewpoint, to develop a broad international trade. Without broad economic international cooperation and without production sharing, we cannot insure conditions for our national economic development. This must also be well understood by all working people and all our people. It is also obvious that this must also be well understood by all our cadres in economy and in all fields.

Indeed, we must lay greater emphasis on production sharing both with socialist countries and other states. We must rapidly expand modern methods which can insure stability of the foreign trade activity--both exports and imports--through long-term contracts and through production sharing on the basis of long-term agreements.

In this respect, we must pay appropriate attention to cooperation within CEMA and to cooperation with other socialist countries in order to attain this cooperation and this production share. We must also pay appropriate attention to broad cooperation, through long-term agreements, with developing countries and with developed capitalist countries. We must do everything to insure an equal trade and payments balance, since only by insuring an appropriate relationship between exports and imports and an adequate and equal balance will we be able to have a healthy economy and an economic activity that is not subject to fluctuations that unfortunately appear on the international market.

In this respect, all enterprises, centrals, ministries, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other ministries with responsibilities in this field must take all measures to commendably fulfill the tasks and targets of our foreign trade. We have everything that is necessary in this field, too. Romania's position on the international level is such that we can easily resolve--through a well organized foreign trade activity--the many problems raised by this important activity. I would like to express the hope and conviction that all participants in this meeting, on their return home, will seriously think over this matter and will understand that the task set by the party-state leadership to give priority and pay particular attention to export production will be fully carried out in each unit. The enterprise manager must be daily concerned with the production for export. Only under these conditions will we be able to eliminate certain negative phenomena of previous years and to commendably fulfill our obligations.

I think that I do not have to dwell much longer on this question. It must be well understood, and I repeat it, that foreign trade is vital for our normal economic activity and for insuring raw materials, other material and other products. That is why we must understand that foreign trade should be at the center of activity of each economic unit, each party body and all people, including writers, since if we do not have a good foreign trade we will not even be able to read as we will not have the necessary spare time. [applause]

Comrades, particular attention should be paid to the question of economic efficiency and to implementing the new measures, the new economic-financial mechamism that we are introducing in our entire economy as of this year. We must devote appropriate attention to fulfilling the net production as a basic plan index and to fulfilling the income and expenditure budget. The new system of creating and distributing profits [beneficii] must increasingly stimulate the working people in carrying out an efficient and profitable economic activity. The collective leadership bodies--the working people's general meetings--must effectively carry out, at an ever higher level, the important tasks entrusted to them.

As you know, the second stage of remuneration increases will begin this year. By 1980, the real remuneration will increase by about 32 percent compared with 1975. The peasantry's income and the social consumption funds will also be increased. The pace of housing construction will grow faster and the program for reducing the working week will continue to be implemented. The prerequisite for the successful implementation of all these measures is the fulfillment of the plan in all fields of activity. Only on the basis of developing the entire national economy and the national income will we be able to insure both the rapid development of the country and the continuous increase in the material and intellectual well-being of all our people, the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania, a society which gives priority to man, his being, the fatherland's independence and the happiness of all our people. [applause]

We are currently drafting the 5-year plan for the 1981-1985 period, which will mark a new and important stage in implementing the party program, insuring the country's progress toward communism and attaining the target of turning Romania into a country with an average development level.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of the international economic situation and the implications of the energy and raw materials crisis, a central goal of the next 5-year plan will be to radically improve our industrial structure and to firmly direct our efforts toward developing the branches and sectors which consume less energy. We will lay emphasis on making better use of material resources and manpower.

Ministries, centrals and enterprises--aside from the concern with commendably fulfilling the current 5-year plan--must concentrate on scientifically substantiating and thoroughly preparing the plan for the 1981-85 period, whose basic provisions will be submitted to public debates and then to adoption by the 12th party congress to be held this year. I would like to express the conviction that our heroic workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, will increasingly unite their forces to commendably fulfill the national economic development plan for 1979-80, thus laying lasting foundations for the next 5-year plan, insuring the ever more intensive development of the forces of production, continuously increasing the national income and raising the well-being of the people, the prosperity of the country and the greatness of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

A key prerequisite for fulfilling the important tasks and targets of the 5-year plan and continuously improving the entire socioeconomic activity is the active participation of the working people and all people in drafting and adopting decisions on running the society. Our party pays particular attention to continuously developing the forms of workers' democracy and ways and means in which the workers, the leading class in the society, the peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people may directly participate in leading the socioeconomic life.

In this respect, many democratic bodies of collective leadership were created, both in production units and at the central level. We have a new kind of democratic framework, far superior to any kind of bourgeois democracy. What is essential is that these bodies should function increasingly better and that their activity should acquire an ever richer content. Everyone must understand that, in his capacity as co-owner of the means of production and as producer and consumer of the fruits of work, he is responsible for the administration of the part of the socialist wealth entrusted to the respective collective.

General meetings of the working people in industrial, construction and transportation units and in research and design institutes as well as general meetings in agricultural production cooperatives and other agricultural units have recently taken place in the country. These general meetings discussed last year's administration and approved the 1979 plans and the measures required for their fulfillment. These meetings were another powerful manifestation of our socialist democracy and demonstrated the increased responsibility of the working people in administering the expanding the socialist wealth, fulfilling the 5-year plan and carrying out the entire domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

We must do everything to give an ever greater impetus to the activity of all collective bodies; we must properly understand that only with the participation of all working people can we adequately resolve the complex problems of our entire activity and that we are building socialism with the people and for the people. The people are those who must decide how to build socialism and how it should look. [applause; cheers]

Esteemed comrades, in fulfilling all our targets an important role devolves on party bodies and organizations in all fields of activity. In each county, town and socioeconomic unit we have strong party organizations.

They must commendably fulfill their task of uniting the efforts of each collective of working people and, as I mentioned at "23 August", they must understand that the mission of communists, the rights of communists are not different from those of the workers and all working people. They must understand that they do not and cannot have special or more advantages. Indeed, they have more duties, since they have consciously joined a revolutionary party and have pledged to struggle to carry out the revolutionary program for building socialism and communism, something which requires self-denial and which implies that overall interests are even above the country's interests. [as heard] [applause]

In this spirit our party organizations must strengthen their activity among the ranks of the working people and their cooperation with all workers, peasants, intellectuals and with all the fatherland's citizens so that in close unity they will insure the implementation of the program in each unit and our country's general program. It is undoubtedly necessary for our county and city party organizations, the party organizations in enterprises, institutions and villages to improve their organizational activity, their political activity and to constantly concern themselves with rapidly resolving the many problems raised by life. They must also constantly concern themselves with social problems and with the work and living conditions of all working people in our country.

At the same time, the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, the women's commissions and councils and all the other civic and social organizations must fulfill the mission and role incumbent upon in their field of activity under most favorable conditions. In this context, comrades, we can state that, on the basis of our experience and practice, our Communist Party has proved a strong force which, guided by the dialectical-materialist and historical teaching and by the revolutionary concept about the world and life and in complete unity, is firmly leading our people and nation in building socialism and in insuring well-being and happiness. We can state with firm conviction that all our party organizations and all our party will resolutely fulfill their mission and under the party's leadership we are fully convinced that we will successfully fulfill the 5-year plan and the party's program. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in giving priority to problems linked with implementing this year's plan provisions and those of the 5-year plan we must also constantly concern ourselves with implementing the targets set forth by the 11th party congress in the field of foreign policy and of Romania's ever more active participation in constructively resolving the major problems facing the world. In our foreign policy we proceed from the realities and objective requirements of the development of the contemporary world, from the great revolutionary changes that have occurred in the international arena, in the world balance of forces as a result of the increasingly determined assertion of the people's will to develop freely and independently and as full masters of their destinies.

At the same time, we take into consideration that the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of inequality and of violating the peoples' sovereign right to independent development continues to manifest itself in international life. The contemporary evolution which is quite contradictory is seriously marked by the existence in various parts of the world of certain sources of tension and conflict and by the emergence of new ones, a fact that endangers the peoples' peace and tranquility and the security of all mankind.

Under such conditions, we believe that everything must be done to more closely unite the peoples' efforts, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in order to promote a new policy of equality and respect among nations and to create a climate of international understanding and cooperation and a climate of peace and security in the world.

Proceeding from these realities and requirements of international life, Romania firmly promotes a policy of broad international cooperation, of active participation in the peoples' struggle and the struggle of the progressive forces everywhere to assert the noble goals of understanding and detente, of security and peace.

Our international policy firmly focuses on continuously developing friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, on strengthening their unity and cooperation in the belief that this is in keeping to the greatest extent with the interests of each people who are building the new system and with the general cause of socialism and social progress and peace in the world. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are profoundly concerned about the aggravation of differences and the emergence of certain conflicts between some socialist countries. We believe that it is imperative to do everything to resolve any problems by negotiations in the spirit of fully mutual respect that must, under all circumstances, characterize relations among socialist countries.

In connection with this, we are particularly concerned about the conflict between China and Vietnam. As has been stated, our country believes that nothing can justify a military action. Therefore, we forcefully speak out for the cessation of any military action, for the withdrawal of China's troops and for the reestablishment of relations between China and Vietnam, and following this that the problems be solved by the two countries on the basis of the principles of equality and of respect for independence and sovereignty and of territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. Only such a solution is in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and with the cause of socialism and peace. [applause]

We have learned from a statement that the PRC has decided to withdraw its troops from Vietnam. We hope that this will be done as soon as possible and that this situation will thus be ended, a situation which has harmed the two peoples, socialism and the cause of peace no matter from what angle it is considered. [applause]

Generally speaking, our country is firmly acting to contribute to the solution of any problems between states only by negotiations. In this respect, Romania has held and still holds a very firm position. We have viewed and we will always view problems proceeding from the fact that socialism, for which we have struggled and are struggling, is the highest form of revolutionary humanism and insures the peoples' independence and freedom and each peoples right to independently decide its own destiny without any outside interference. We have not been and will not be the advocates of any kind of neutrality. We are the advocates of the firm struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against the interference in other peoples' affairs. We are the advocates of the people's right to defend their independence and to master their destiny. This is not neutrality, this is the peoples' revolutionary struggle. [cheers, applause]

We have supported and are firmly supporting the peoples' struggle in Africa for eliminating colonialism and neocolonialism. We strongly support the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia in their struggle for national liberation. We support the majority people in South Africa in eliminating the policy of apartheid. We have stated and believe that everything must be done to unite all progressive and anti-imperialist forces to insure the national independence of each people and to reject any military intervention which, no matter what its justification, will only lead to the elimination of a nation's freedom. [applause]

We firmly support all peoples on all continents who are determined to defend their national independence and who are struggling for the new international order and for the elimination of the division of the world into rich and poor countries and for the new international economic order. This also is part of the revolutionary struggle between the progressive and imperialist forces. [applause]

Certainly, proceeding from the principles of our international policy, we are developing broad relations with all developing countries, with nonalined countries and we advocate relations of cooperation with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We participate actively in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of values.

We firmly base our relations with all states on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, principles which are recognized to an ever greater extent at the international level and the only ones that will contribute to developing normal relations among peoples and that will contribute to developing normal relations among peoples and that will insure peace, progress and the prosperity of all nations. [applause]

We give priority to implementing security in Europe, considering that on this continent the strongest military forces, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated. We act to implement the documents signed in Helsinki. We believe that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation with all states on the continent so as to act together with them to expand economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation to insure firm measures for military disengagement without which one cannot conceive of peace and security in Europe and, in fact, throughout the world. In this context, we want the 1980 Madrid meeting to give a new impetus to efforts aimed at security and peace and at the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki to insure a climate of security which will guarantee each people free and independent development, without fear of any outside aggression. We determinedly speak out for proceeding, as soon as possible, to tangible disarmament measures and primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

We attach great importance to various partial agreements, including SALT II between the Soviet Union and the United States. However, we believe that they cannot replace the activity in which all peoples must participate within the framework of the new Geneva body so as to work out concrete disarmament measures and primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

Romania's proposals in this respect are known. I do not now want to refer to them. We believe that it is the duty of all of us, it is the duty of all states to act in the spirit of responsibility toward their own peoples, toward mankind and toward the cause of civilization to do everything to stop the arms race and to achieve reduced military expenditures.

As I have stated more than once, we must well understand and know that the measures that have to be taken must insure an appropriate balance of forces in Europe so that no one's security is lessened. However, the achievement of disarmament measures, while insuring an equitable balance of forces, must and can be achieved not by increasing arms and military expenditure but by reducing arms and military expenditure in an organized manner under appropriate supervision which is fully in keeping with the interests of each country, including the socialist countries, and with the interests of the peace and independence of all peoples throughout the world. [applause]

It is understandable that the interests of peace and detente, the solution of the major problems of the contemporary world require the active participation on an equal footing in international life of all states, especially small, medium-size, developing and nonalined countries which represent the great majority of mankind and which are directly interested in promoting new relations of equality and respect of national independence and sovereignty. In this context, we advocate the broad democratization of international relations, the increased role of the United Nations and of other bodies in international life.

In the lasting and equitable solution of all the complex problems of the contemporary world, in promoting detente and cooperation and international security, a special responsibility is incumbent upon the socialist countries which through the very nature of their system and through the ideals that inspires the work of the respective peoples are called upon to actively participate in the international life and to militate for cooperation and understanding among nations and to do all they can to defend peace and civilization and to achieve progress for all mankind. [applause]

Proceeding from the ever greater role of the progressive and advanced forces in the struggle for revolutionary changes in the society's life and for social progress, our party is consistently acting to strengthen relations with all communist and workers parties, it firmly struggles to strengthen their unity and cooperation on the basis of fully equal rights, esteem and mutual respect and each party's right to independently formulate its own political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics by creatively applying general laws to the concrete economic, social and national conditions in the country in which it carries out its activity.

At the same time, we act to develop cooperation with the socialist, social-democratic parties and with other democratic political forces, with progressive and anti-imperialist forces, with the liberation movements and the ruling parties in the new states, with democratic organizations which are struggling for peace, security and international cooperation.

In today's world, the solution of the major problems and the guarantee for a policy of detente, peace and cooperation presupposes the active participation of the masses and of the peoples themselves in this huge battle that must completely end the old imperialist policy of force and diktat and must open up the path for a new policy on the basis of which each people and each nation is able to develop freely and unhampered. It is in the power of peoples and we are firmly convinced that despite the current complex problems in international life the peoples will be able to stop the aggravation of the international situation and insure the continuation of the policy of detente and peace and of insuring new relations based on equality and equity among all peoples. [applause]

In this spirit, Socialist Romania, the RCP, in fulfilling both their national and international duties, will always do their duty and will act with all determination to contribute to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the socialist countries and of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and peoples and of all peace-loving peoples so as to contribute, in this manner as well, to creating conditions for our country's socialist development and for each nation's free development. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, over these 2 days we have discussed many problems. Certainly, it is necessary that what has been discussed here must be given concrete shape in the activity of each ministry, of each central and enterprise and in the program of tangible measures. It is necessary to implement them.

As I have stated from the very beginning, other problems of a more general nature will be studied by the relevant local bodies and have to be solved in conformity with the needs of practical activity as has been established.

Concluding this meeting, it is necessary to return to your units and your places of work with the firm determination to take all necessary measures to improve the activity in all fields and to resolutely fulfill the 1979 plan and the entire 5-year plan. I am fully convinced that the entire aktiv participating in this meeting, which represents a forceful economic and political force, will do all it can to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to it by the party, the state and by the working people and by all our people. I am convinced that it will show what wonderful forces we have available today among these thousands upon thousands of party and state aktivists in all fields of activity.[applause]

I am fully convinced that our heroic workers class, our peasantry and intelligentsia and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people will act with greater determination and will do all they can to implement the program of the 11th party congress and of the national conference under favorable conditions thus insuring the ever more determined advance of Socialist Romania along the road of progress and civilization, of well-being and happiness. [applause]

With this conviction I wish you, and all working people and all our people ever greater achievements in all fields in raising Socialist Romania to new peaks. I wish you much good health and much happiness. [cheers, chants]

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES BUCHAREST VISIT

Arrival, 5 Mar Talks

AU061401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/3/1979--Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of Norway arrived in Bucharest, in the afternoon of March 5, for a visit to Romania as guest of the Romanian foreign minister. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, by Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga, and by other officials.

Present were also Ion Neamtu, charge d'affaires ad-interim of Romania in Oslo, and Per Borgen, Norwegian ambassador in Bucharest.

Official talks started the same day between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of Norway. The talks occasioned a broad exchange of views on the current stage and development prospects of the Romanian-Norwegian relations. They also discussed international questions of joint interest.

6 Mar Talks

LD062234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/3/1979--On March 6, afternoon, the official talks went on in Bucharest between Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister and Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian foreign minister. The sides examined new possibilities and concrete actions meant to bring about deepening and diversifying of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in economy, science, technology, culture and other domains.

During the exchange of opinions on present matters of international life the sides highlighted the necessity of intensified effort for the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, for a more dynamic process of detente and building real security on our continent, for military disengagement and disarmament, for solving peacefully, by means of negotiations, the interstate litigious problems, for securing a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration among peoples.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave a dinner for Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

BORBA COMMENTS ON TASS 'ATTACK' ON SFRY STAND ON S.E. ASIA

LD061204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1015 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav daily BORBA, organ of the Socialist Alliance, today expresses surprise at the onesided, incorrect interpretation in Soviet public information media of the Yugoslav positions on the events in Southeast Asia and manipulation with sentences taken out of context. The paper's comments are directly motivated by the latest attack of the Soviet news agency TASS on the Yugoslav press, allegedly because of its writing on the events in Southeast Asia.

BORBA recalls that already for some time now, the information media in Yugoslavia have been under fire from some official Soviet media such as TASS, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union PRAVDA, television, and so on. These media, however, failed to give their readers or viewers an opportunity to learn the essence of the Yugoslav positions they dispute, nor did they reveal the essential parts of the Yugoslav press articles they attack.

"Thus the Soviet public is in a position of being offered ready-made formulas about 'strange logic' of the Yugoslav press, 'strange positions' of some Yugoslav newspapers and journalists that, allegedly, 'spare no effort to stress their concerns over the situation in Southeast Asia, but nothing more than that", writes BORBA.

From the very start of the conflict in Indochina, Yugoslavia's clearcut efforts have been aimed at finding a settlement for the crisis as a whole. The thesis on the dealing with all disputes by peaceful means, through direct negotiations or within the United Nations framework, is neither new, nor Yugoslavia's alone, notes BORBA. This thesis has already proved its validity in similar situations. It is also a substantive principle of the policy of non-alignment, for which Yugoslavia strives consistently and continuously.

Also now, in the case of Southeast Asia, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means presupposes an end of hostilities and the withdrawal of all troops from foreign territories without any delay. This has been repeatedly underlined on the Yugoslav side on various occasions.

Commenting on the Soviet news agency's attacks on Yugoslav information media in connection with the Yugoslav press coverage of the events in Southeast Asia, BORBA writes that "Yugoslavia has never accepted the use of force, let alone military interventions, in dealing with controversial issues between states". This has always been its consistent, crystal-clear position. It remains so today, and it is interpreted so by the Yugoslav press.

NORTH KOREA'S HO TAM ARRIVES IN BELGRADE, MET BY VRHOVEC

Report on Arrival

LD071000 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ho Tam, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Belgrade on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs. At Belgrade airport Minister Ho Tam was welcomed by the federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, who was accompanied by officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. During his visit, which will last until 10 March, Ho Tam will have talks with Josip Vrhovec and other Yugoslav personalities on bilateral cooperation between the two countries and on topical international problems.

Report on Talks

LD071005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK Administration Council, began their official political talks this morning. The two ministers and their associates are expected to discuss cooperation between the two countries, which is developing favorably in all fields, and topical international issues.

TANJUG Comment on Visit

LD061018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav political circles are confident that the pending visit to Yugoslavia by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam will give a new major impetus to the allround promotion of cooperation between the two countries. Ho Tam is due here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. The forthcoming exchange of opinions between Vrhovec and Ho Tam will cover all aspects of bilateral cooperation. Current international questions and the activity of non-aligned countries will also be discussed. Yugoslav political circles estimate and point out with pleasure that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is developing successfully in all domains. One special contribution to this successful development of cooperation was given by the visit to Yugoslavia in 1975 of President of the DPR of Korea Kim Il-song and the visit to the DPR of Korea in 1977 of Yugoslav President Tito.

Political cooperation, which is developing continuously and very successfully, is characterized by frequent meetings between leading figures of the two countries and developed inter-party relations. One significant component of this, sources in Belgrade point out, is the policy of nonalinement being consistently pursued by Yugoslavia and the DPR of Korea. Bilateral economic relations, however, have not as yet reached the level of political cooperation. The 25 to 30 million dollars' worth of trade annually is below both the wishes, and the possibilities of the two countries.

Arising as highly topical and important to the DPR of Korea at the moment is the question of the country's reunification by peaceful means, sources in Belgrade note. The DPR of Korea has recently renewed its initiative to this end. Yugoslavia upholds these initiatives as a confirmation of the permanent endeavours on the part of the DPR of Korea for eliminating current tension on the Korean Peninsula and the abnormal situation resulting from the division of the country.

BORBA REPORTS ON PRC-YUGOSLAV COMMITTEE SESSION

AU061244 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Beijing--The first session of the Yugoslav-Chinese mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has concluded in Beijing. The heads of the delegations--Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic and PRC Vice Premier Chen Muhua--have signed a protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for this year, as well as several agreements on cooperation in the field of science, exchange of technical experience, veterinary medicine and other subjects.

LCY PRESIDIUM REVIEWS FUNCTIONS, APPOINTS EDITORIAL BOARDS

LD021022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic. The meeting was attended by the highest federal officials and the executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

With regard to the implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, the Presidium considered some topical questions dealing with the functioning of the organs and institutions of the political system in the federation and the role of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The introductory report was submitted by Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The presidium noted that the structure and system of decision-making in the federation, as established by the SFRY constitution, had confirmed their advantages in practice by providing more efficacious solutions to questions involving socioeconomic and political development. Joint interests are being fulfilled with ever greater success by the democratically constituted organs and institutions of the political system on the basis of the equality and equal responsibility of all republics and autonomous provinces for their work, and the state and development of relations in the federation. This represents a new contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and to the development of equality among all our peoples and nationalities.

It was emphasized that major questions of social development were being efficaciously and successfully solved by agreements and accords between the republics and provinces. It was stressed that the communists should still more resolutely struggle for greater efficacy in the conclusion of social accords and self-managing agreements and for their consistent implementation.

It was pointed out at the meeting that conditions were being created by the resolute struggle of the communists to implement the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, which will enable us to achieve a more rapid development of those forms of fulfillment of joint interests which are being created by the direct linkage and association of organizations of associated labor and other organizations and self-managing communities, and by the further development of mutual cooperation and accord between the republics and autonomous provinces. This will contribute to the better functioning of all organs and institutions in the federation.

The Presidium pointed out that the communists in the organizations of associated labor, self-managing and political organizations and delegations should make greater contributions [words indistinct] wider influence of the entire self-managing social base. Its successful work increasingly depends on the extent to which the positions of the republics and provinces--or rather the working directions to delegates--are the result of the widest possible coordination in the delegate system.

It was, therefore, emphasized that the communists should be more engaged in the work of the sociopolitical organizations in order to link those delegations which have a joint delegate more quickly. This will encourage the process creating a wider linkage between delegations and make possible more a successful coordination of various self-managing interests.

The coordination and cooperation of the organs and institutions in the federation is increasingly developing as a manner of work.

In these conditions the consistent implementation of the constitutional role of each organ will substantially contribute to a more efficacious functioning of the entire self-management system. Fulfilling its role, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will devote more attention to the problems involved in the functioning of the organs and institutions of the political system in the federation, thus creating conditions for their efficacious work.

Proceeding from this, the Presidium emphasized that the communists in the organs and institutions of the federation should take the initiative in carrying out a critical analysis of the implementation of their constitutional role in the political system and to elaborate on this basis the tasks for the further democratization and socialization of relations and decision-making in the system and of the work of its institutions as a whole.

The meeting especially discussed the fulfilment of the place and role of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in the political system. The consistent application of the principle of collective work, decision-making and responsibility in the organs and institutions in the federation will contribute to greater efficacy, stability and the further development of the political system of socialist self-management, and will further consolidate the self-managing concept of the federation.

The Presidium also considered topical questions of the position of our citizens who are temporarily staying and working abroad. The conclusions, which have been adopted, put special emphasis on the creation of conditions for their gradual organized return, employment and inclusion in the socialist self-management trends in the country. The need was emphasized for greater overall social concern for improving their social and other aspects of protection, for improving the information available to them, the technical education of workers and supplementary schooling for children, as well as for solving other questions which would improve their working and living conditions while staying abroad.

In this connection, better organization, technical training and effective coordination of the work of all institutions, which deal with these problem, was called for.

The Presidium relieved the acting director and chief and responsible editor of all editions of KOMUNIST. Veljko Hiladinovic, chairman of the Commission for Ideological Work of the committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, was appointed as the new director and chief and responsible editor.

The Presidium relieved the current editorial board of SOCIALISM IN THE WORLD and appointed a new one. Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was appointed chairman of the council.

The meeting also considered some current questions of the normal activity of the Presidium.

SFRY ASSEMBLY GROUP PREPARES COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP AMENDMENTS

AU021350 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[J.P. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 February--At a working meeting today the working group for the political system of the constitutional commission of the SFRY Assembly determined some of the basic directions of its activities connected with Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and leadership. The members of the working group (Kiro Hadzivasilev in the chair) agreed that thorough preparations should be begun as soon as possible, although concrete constitutional changes will be adopted before the present assembly term expires.

In determining the basic tasks, the members of the working group for the political system agreed to examine several constitutional questions in the coming period: The functioning of the assembly system of the sociopolitical communities ranging from the commune to the SFRY Assembly; the working of the social councils, and the work of the executive organs and the administration (the Federal Executive Council and federal secretariats) and other organs of the federation.

The principles of collective leadership will be introduced in all these spheres with great care, without questioning the other provisions of the constitution.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCES NOMINATE SFRY PRESIDENCY CANDIDATES

Montenegro SAWP

LD061238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--The republican conference of the SAWP of Montenegro today gave its final approval that Vidoje Zarkovic be the candidate for the membership of the SFRY Presidency from Montenegro. Nenad Bucin, president of the republican conference of the SAWP of Montenegro, stressed that this proposal had been preceeded by broad debate in all sociopolitical organizations in the municipalities and in the republic when unanimous support was given that Vidoje Zarkovic be elected to the SFRY Presidency.

Macedonia SAWP

LD051834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--The commission for the electoral system of the republican conference of the Macedonian SAWP today gave final approval to the proposed candidacy of Lazar Kolisevski for the SFRY Presidency as the member for the Macedonian Socialist Republic. This proposal was preceded by a broad debate in all socialpolitical organizations on the municipal and republican levels which unanimously endorsed the proposed candidate for the SFRY Presidency.

DJURANOVIC TALKS WITH MEMBERS OF CROATIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD052337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has come for a 2-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where he had talks this afternoon with Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council, about the results and experience gained so far in realizing the medium-term development plan, about activities being undertaken to settle basic unresolved questions, and about preparations for adoption of new federal and republican medium-term plans.

The talks lasted several hours and were also attended by Stojan Matkalijev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Rukavina-Sain, president of the Croatian Economic Chamber; Boris Bakrac, president of the Croatian Tourism Federation; and several members of the Croatian Executive Council. Petar Flekovic informed President Djuranovic about the results that have so far been achieved in realizing the republican medium-term plan and about the efforts being exerted in the Socialist Republic of Croatia to bring about stable and dynamic economic trends and to further the self-management development of social relations.

President Petar Flekovic dwelled in particular in the joint action of the Croatian Executive Council, of other Croatian assembly and delegate bodies in the republic, and of sociopolitical organizations and associated labor directed at stabilizing economic trends and in particular at coordinating relations in the sphere of investments. The aim, he stressed, is to direct all disposable funds and forces toward the completion of the most important projects, those for which funds can be guaranteed within the legal period.

Those taking part in the debate also pointed to the numerous development problems--and also to the important experience gained in solving these--in the sphere of oil and gas production, the petrochemical industry, electric power production, the petrochemical industry, electric power production, shipbuilding, shipping and other transport activities, and in the further development of tourism.

In a debate in which a number of others took part, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stated that it was precisely in the current fourth year of the medium-term plan that a significant struggle was being waged throughout the country for more stable economic development, for further affirmation of social relations and for creation of the conditions for more rapid and stable progress.

Giving a positive assessment of the efforts and experience of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in realizing these joint goals, Djuranovic pointed in particular to the need for still more broadly based and more intensive action on the part of social forces, and especially on the part of associated labor organized in a self-managing way. This, he emphasized, is the only correct path to achieving permanent results in the realization of new self-management relations in society and at the same time realizing the desired economic goals and effects.

President Djuranovic warned that very intensive investment activity is currently in progress throughout the whole country, and that now significant efforts are necessary to guarantee funds to complete nearly 400 important projects that are of vital importance for further economic development, that is, projects whose completion cannot be significantly delayed. In addition to the efforts that must be made to find funds and coordinate actions aimed at achieving the objective for which those very great social resources have already been invested in these projects--and which must still be invested before the projects are completed--it is also necessary to fight and win the battle for the decisive ascendancy of the new self-management relations in future investment policy.

After talks in the Croatian Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic had a meeting with leading Croatian officials, including Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; and others.

SERBIAN LCY DISCUSSES POLITICAL SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD052254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2220 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Maroh 5 (TANJUG)--The delegation system in Yugoslavia is increasingly developing as the integral system of self-management political decision-making, and is expanding as the form of integration of society which provides for the expression of the pluralism of self-management interests of the working people and other citizens and their self-management organizations and communities. [words indistinct] also is the essential contribution to the democratic adjusting of these interests to the common and general social interests in all fields of the self-management organizing and [word indistinct] of working people and other citizens.

The above was both starting point and the essence of a several-hour debate at a session today of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

The well-known initiative of President Tito on collective leadership was also in the focus of interest. It was described as a powerful impetus to the consistent application of socialist self-management democracy.

Participants in this important discussion critically analyzed many questions from the lively social practice in Yugoslavia. The warnings were voiced that politico- [word indistinct] representative [word indistinct] were still strong in some spheres of decision-making. Manifestations of bureaucratic guardianship over associated labour were also discussed, and the need for greater influence by what is known as the delegational base of society stressed.

The communists must never reconcile themselves to negative manifestations such as the lack of discipline, group approach, dissipation, privatization of social property and business failures, and should seek expertly to change such a situation, said speakers in this open discussion at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

SERBIAN SAWP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CIVIL DEFENSE

AU061009 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic report]

[Text] The Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense, Security and Social Self-Protection of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference at its first session in its new composition has discussed a report on the implementation of the Serbian Assembly measures for the further development and implementation of civil defense in the republic, and the program of activities to mark the Yugoslav Civil Defense Day in Serbia. Mijusko Tomic reports:

It is the general conclusion that considerable efforts are being invested in the republic in organizing, developing and equipping civil defense as a very important component of the system of all-people's defense. It must be pointed out that significant results have been achieved, but one notices lagging in some communes, local communities and associated labor organizations in purchasing equipment for personal and collective protection from radiological, biological and chemical attacks, and in material equipment of civil defense units.

In addition to the measures taken by the sociopolitical and self-managing structures of society, quicker and more efficient ideopolitical actions, an organizational strengthening of the civil defense system and a higher quality of and mass participation in the training of the people for successful self-defense in case of war or elementary disasters and catastrophes are needed. This is the priority task of all the political and social forces in local communities and basic organizations of associated labor. It is necessary to begin examining the overall state of civil defense in local communities, associated labor organizations and communes, and on this basis to take the broadest initiative to further elaborate individual plans.

It is also necessary to speed up the equipping of the people and of civil defense units and to train all the structures in efficient self-protection and prevention of any surprise, be it the possible consequences of elementary and other catastrophes or the case of aggression against our country. House councils, all self-managing bodies of the local communities and the basic organizations of associated labor must be included in these activities, and it is necessary to insure maximum coordination in involving working people and citizens.

The activities in strengthening and developing civil defense this year must be linked with the marking of the Yugoslav Civil Defense day in Serbia and especially in Belgrade as the host city.

SAWP organizations and conference, it was concluded at the coordination committee session, are obliged to provide the broadest cooperation of the working people and citizens so that the civil defense day celebrations may be utilized for a quicker realization of the civil defense programs at all levels.

REPORT ON SLOVENE SAWP REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

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[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia opened in Ljubljana today with a minute of silence in remembrance of the deceased revolutionary, Edvard Kardelj, and with the placing of a wreath at the Mausoleum of People's Heroes.

Mitja Ribicic, who chaired the session, submitted the introductory report. He emphasized at the beginning that the working people, with the active role of the League of Communists, carry out in the delegate system and in the Socialist Alliance, which is the political expression of this system, further democratization of the sociopolitical life and decision-making. In these conditions, the bureaucratic and technocratic behavior of some groups and individuals is losing ground. Individual centers of power and monopoly in the economy, science, education, culture and other fields are on the way out. The working people see in the system of accords and agreements their personal and common perspective, a continuity of liberation of labor and possibilities for the widest possible affirmation of personality, ability and knowledge.

Our people, Mitja Ribicic continued, are disturbed by the new dimensions of the hotbeds of crisis in the world. The possibility of wars, which Edvard Kardelj with such foresight predicted in the early sixties, is becoming a reality. However, because of the events in the Far East and so on, we will not lose faith in socialism as a world process. We will also not give in to impulsiveness because this would, at the same time, mean lack of faith in the power of our socialist self-management and in the power of the movement for nonalinement, which would also mean that we agree with the thesis about the inevitability of war. Even wars between socialist states will not suceed in checking the growing forces of socialism.

Analyzing the stances and decisions of the recent SAWP conference in Belgrade, Ribicic spoke in continuation about three main directions of our present foreign political activity: firm transfer of this activity into the world of the nonalined, which alone can prevent a conflict between blocs and great powers; the building of bridges of economic, cultural and political cooperation in the Balkans with consistent observation of Tito's motto "We do not want what does not belong to us, and we do not give what does belong to us"; and the consolidation of our democratic, socialist self-management system by means of consolidation of social self-protection and all-people's resistance--these are the essential directions of our foreign policy.

Ribicic further spoke about the preparations for the SAWP electoral conferences which are being carried out in a favorable situation in view of the fact that sociopolitical stability, uninterrupted economic growth, strengthening of socialist self-management relations and improvement in personal and social standards have been achieved. According to him, the development and activity of the Socialist Alliance themselves also decisively influence the consciousness of the working people and citizens. This development is especially felt during the preparations for the delegate elections regarding the contents and cadre changes, as well as during other actions in local communities, municipalities and the republic, and in the increased activity of sections, councils and other organs of the Socialist Alliance.

In practice, we are gradually approaching the role of the Socialist Alliance as set out in the constitution and other documents. However, Ribicic emphasized, in the SAWP we still come across phenomena of forumlike, bureaucratic and formal activity. It is still widely considered that numerious meetings mean good political work. We are still weakest in the field of democratic action aimed at full expression of interests, will, knowledge and readiness of the working people. The creative linking of the SAWP organizations with citizens is still not at a high level, especially because of the insufficient work done by sections and similar forms of linking in the local communities.

The election preparations in the cadre field, Ribicic emphasized, are being carried out with great responsibility. The principles of rotation and reelection are being observed almost everywhere. By including over half of the new delegates into the conferences, these conferences have been considerably refreshed, above all because these delegates are young people. There are cases where individuals refused to accept functions in local organizations because they were afraid of greater responsibility. Less success and effect has been achieved in the nomination of women and young people for key functions in the leaderships of local conferences. At present, the basic organizations of the League of Communists are making the greatest efforts in the cadre preparations.

"Comrade Tito's initiative to strengthen collective work and leadership and to introduce a 1-year mandate has been received by our people with great attention and approval. The meaning of this idea is to achieve quick democratization of all social relations, to which the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia must pay greater attention--already during the present election activity. These questions, therefore, must continue to be basic in the activity of the Socialist Alliance," Milos Prosenc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Republican Conference, said in his coreport.

In this, Prosenc continued, the importance of subjective forces in municipalities is especially pronounced. They represent the meetingplace of the self-managing process and the power of the working class. In municipalities, in fact, all localism, all municipal, enterprise and regional barriers and isolation must be overcome in order to contribute to effective democratization of political activity.

In conclusion, Tilka Blaha was elected vice president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, while Milos Prosenc and Zora Tomic were elected members of the delegation of the SAWP of Slovenia in the Federal Conference. Vladimir Klemencic and Zora Tomic were elected, in addition to the two earlier elected members, as delegates of the SAWP of Slovenia in the Presidium of the SAWP Federal Conference. The fifth place in the Presidium, which belongs to Slovenia, will be taken by different delegates.

## BRIEFS

LIVING EXPENDITURES UP--Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG)--During the first two months of this year living expenditures in Yugoslavia went up by four per cent. High food prices had the greatest effect on the increase of living expenditures. During the period under consideration expenditures for food went up by 5.6 per cent. Prices of fresh meat and meat products, fresh vegetables and fruits, rice, milk and dairy products, fresh fish, and fats and edible oil went up, while prices of eggs and tinned fruits were somewhat lower. The increase in prices of motor-cars, motorcycles and bicycles, and [word indistinct] as well as of transport fares in city and inter-city traffic, was responsible for the 1.6 per cent rise of expenditures for transport. Expenditures for footwear and clothing went up by 1.4 per cent in February, compared with December, for household furnishings 1.6 per cent, rents by 0.6 per cent, heating and electricity by 3.2 per cent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID]